THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE SPANISH THRONE.

How Ferdinand Declined the Honor—A Neat Piece of Political Jugglery.

The Madrid correspondent of the New York *Tribune* on April 11 wrote as follows:—

Last Monday was made a holiday here, on the occasion of the Festival of the Incarnation. The day proper was the Thursday preceding, but the Business Committee of the Cortes decided that the proceedings of that assembly should not be interrupted, and that Monday should be observed as the holiday. The Church observed the festival; not as usual, for divine service the whole day through is the rule. On this occasion masses were said only until 10 in the morning. The people, however, took the day as a matter of course, and the Monday also, so enjoyed two holiday instead of one. The Church—acting under the influence of the Bishops—sulked, and no special public service was performed. The Cortes did not meet, and public business suffered a loss in consequence. The incident in itself, as a solitary fact, would not be worth recording, but it has a direct bearing on the history of the hour, and will show to what petty devices the leaders of the majority are obliged to recur to promote the ends of the party. The difficulty remains which has existed from the outset. A monarch is wanted for the proposed monarchy. Senor Olozaga had assured the Ministry that Don Fernando would accept the crown if pressed. At the meeting of the monarchical partisans, held on the 31st of March, it was determined that fresh overtures should be made, indirectly, just to ascertain the real feelings of the King. On the 3d, nothing favorable had come of them; and as the discussion upon the constitution, as a whole, threatened to expose every day more and more the weakness of the majority, a second meeting was held, on the evening of that day, which was attended by the principal members of the coalition, and at which the decision was adopted of sending an unofficial deputation to Lisbon to sound Don Fernando personally. As this proposition had already been more or less under discussion privately, Senor Rivero announced, in the course of the sitting on the 3d, that the Cortes would not sit on the 5th. The object of this suspension was to afford a little more time to the commissioners, Senor Olozaga and Don Alvara, to execute their official instructions, and their departure was publicly announced. Considerable doubts, however, were expressed on this point. The indiscretion of such a proceeding was obvious, but no one seemed able to ascertain whether the commission has really set out or not, and the perplexity was augmented by the fact that neither of the commissioners appeared. It turned out neither left Madrid. Probably in consequence of telegraphic information sent to Lisbon to prepare the way for the commissioners, Don Fernando deemed it desirable to take a decisive step, and it was already rumored on Monday, the 5th, that the Portuguese Minister had received a telegram conveying Don Fernando's decision not to accept the crown of Spain. This rumor was confirmed on Tuesday, the 6th, by the publication of the message, with the addition that Don Fernando would not even receive the commissioners—a rebuff of unmistakable dimensions, which took the public by surprise as well as the monarchical party. It is said the first intimation of Don Fernando's views reached Madrid in the course of Sunday, and that this checked the departure of Senors Olozaga and Alvara. This, however, was of no importance. The great fact remained, that Don Fernando had decidedly, formally declared that his pretensions to the crown of Spain must be considered as finally at an end. Of course this incident could not pass *sub silentio* in the Cortes. On the 7th, Garcia Lopez (Republican) interpellated the Government on the facts of the case. The defense was Jesuitical to a degree. The receipt of the telegram was not to be denied, but some misunderstanding had occurred. No official overtures had been made to Don Fernando, and, in the opinion of the Ministry, the ex-King of Portugal had shown a little haste in refusing a crown which Spain had not in fact tendered to him. Of course, this defense, although strictly in accordance with fact, is, after all, most specious and transparent, and deceived nobody. Castelar put the point admirably by asking why a telegram had not been sent to Don Fernando demanding why he had "despised the crown of Spain when nobody had offered it to him?" This the Ministry is not likely to do. The simple fact seems to be that Don Fernando has, from the first day his name came up in connection with the plans of the Monarchists here, consistently, persistently intimated in private what he has ever stated officially; but finding that the Ministerial party continued to make use of his name, he felt compelled to declare his decision. His refusal puts an end to the hopes of the coalition, for it renders a monarchy impossible in Spain, at any rate until another revolution in an anti-republican sense shall have proved that the Spanish nation is unfit for a republic. But before such a revolution comes, we must have the republic; and all parties now appear to be coming to the conclusion that its establishment is inevitable, either in the form of a Triumvirate, or of a Directory of Five, or of a responsible Ministry governing through the Cortes direct, or by a President.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

Statement of William Sheward, the Norwich Wife-Killer.

The following is the confession of the notorious wife murderer, which was made public in the English journals of the 20th ult:—

CITY JAIL, NORWICH, 13th April—2·45 P. M.—The voluntary confession of William Sheward, under sentence of death in the above prison. In the year 1849, November, I placed a box of money, having £400 in it, in Mr. Christie's possession for him to take care of for me. In the year 1850 to June, 1851, I drew from that box £150, during which time my wife wanted me to bring the box home. Mr. Christie asked me if he might make use of the money. My wife seemed determined to fetch the box herself. I knew he could not give it to me. On the 14th of June, 1851, Mr. Christie asked me to go to Yarmouth to pay £1000 to a captain of a vessel laden with salt, to enable him to unload on the Monday morning. On Sunday morning, the 15th, I was going to Yarmouth on the above errand. She (my wife) said, "You shall not go; I shall go to Mr. Christie and get the box of money myself and bring it home." With that a slight altercation occurred; then I ran the razor into her throat. She never spoke after. I then covered an apron over her head and went to Yarmouth. I came home at night and slept on the sofa down stairs. On the Monday I went to work; I left off at 4 o'clock P. M. and went home. The house began to smell very faint. With that I made a fire in the bedroom and began to mutilate the body; kept on until half-past 9 P. M. I then took some portions of the body and threw it away, arriving home at half-past 10. That night slept on the sofa again; went to work again the next day; went home in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, and did the same—the same night again. On Wednesday went to work as usual, left off early and went home; carried some more portions in a trail basket to another part of the city. Thursday, work same and returned early. The head had been previously put in a saucepan and put on the fire to keep the stench away. I then broke it up and distributed it about Thorp; came home and emptied the pail in the cockey in Bishopgate street, with the entrails in. I then put the hands and feet in the same saucepan in hopes they might boil to pieces. On Friday I went to work, and went home early and disposed of all the remains of the body, hands and feet included, that night, because I knew I should not be able to be home on Saturday until late. On Sunday morning I burned all the sheets, nightgown, pillowcases, and bedtick, and all that had any blood about them. The blankets, where there was any blood, I cut in small pieces and distributed about the city, and made off with any that had any appearance of blood about them. The long hair, on my return from Thorp, I cut with a pair of scissors into small pieces, and they blew away as I walked along. I also state that I never saw or knew my present wife until 21st of June, 1852—twelve months after the occurrence.

I hereby give authority to place the above facts to the Home Secretary and Baron Pigott, but I request that this may not be published at present.

WILLIAM SHEWARD.

GOLD.

Discovery of the Biggest Nugget on Record.

Correspondence from Melbourne, Australia, March 1, gives the following:—

There is no doubt as to what has been the most important and most interesting event of the past month. Everybody has heard again and again of the great "Welcome" nugget, and models of it have been the centre of attractions in international expositions. But a greater than the "Welcome" nugget has now turned up and has been duly christened the "Welcome Stranger." The story of its discovery is extremely interesting. Two men had been working for a long time in a claim at Dunolly, where a year or so ago they had found a couple of nuggets weighing respectively 108 and 36 ounces. They had again, however, got "dead broke;" the storekeepers had refused them any further credit, and they were feeling very badly indeed, when one of them, in following [illegible] by working round the roots of a tree, [illegible] something hard with his pick immediately below the surface. He had no idea, however, what had stopped his pick, for, miner-like, he grumbled out, "Confound it, I wish it was a nugget, and had broken the pick." The nugget, when it was unearthed, was found to weigh 210 pounds troy, and, on smelting, it yielded 2268 ounces and ten pennyweights of pure gold. It was scarcely covered by the earth, and was less than a couple of inches below the surface. Dunolly, the ground on which this golden monster has been found, is a very old digging, but has never been regarded as a first-class field. Every now and then a big nugget has been found, but whatever gold has been obtained has been discovered in pockets. The "Welcome Stranger" is the largest nugget on record in Australian mining annals, and, in fact, is believed to be the largest mass of gold ever discovered. The largest nuggets previously found in Australia were as follows:—The Welcome nugget, found at Ballarat at a depth of 180 feet and weighing 184 pounds nine ounces; the Blanche Barkly, found at a depth of thirteen feet, at Kingower, and weighing 145 pounds three ounces; a nugget at Canadian gully, Ballarat, weighing 134 pounds eleven ounces, at a depth of sixty feet; the Lady Hotham, weighing ninety-eight pounds.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

An Interview with Senator Sumner—Supplementary Statement.

On Saturday last a correspondent of the New York *World* conversed with Senator Sumner in Washington. The following passed relative to the Alabama claims treaty:—

Correspondent—According to the cable telegram Mr. Gladstone seems to think that the treaty was rejected on political grounds alone.

Mr. Sumner—Yes; he says he has assurance from reliable quarters that such was the fact. Now where could he get such assurance? Certainly not from any person in this country whose opinion would amount to anything. He must have got it from Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Thornton is too well posted to have communicated any such information.

Correspondent.—Probably Mr. Johnson has represented to Mr. Gladstone that the treaty was rejected because the majority in the Senate was against both him and President Johnson, merely as a matter of spite or revenge.

Mr. Sumner—Very likely; but such is not the fact. The very next day after the Alabama treaty was rejected I moved in executive session to take up the British naturalization treaty, which was also negotiated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and it was ratified. Now if we had been disposed to act in a spirit of revenge we might have rejected that treaty also. Mr. Johnson, I have no doubt, feels mortified; but we cannot help that. I am surprised at the British Ministry, composed as it is of politicians, that it should go on negotiating this treaty with Reverdy Johnson under the circumstances. You will notice that the negotiations were all carried on after General Grant had been elected President. The treaty was signed in January. It was in that peculiar time in our system of government between the two administrations, when the acting President may be said to have nothing in the shape of a party behind him. Reverdy Johnson really did not represent anybody then, at least he did not represent the majority of the American people. The British Ministry should have been sharp enough to have seen this, and postponed negotiations until the new administration came into power. I thought once or twice of calling Mr. Thornton's attention to this, but upon reflection I did not see that I had any right to do it.

Correspondent—Mr. Senator, do you think the Alabama business can be amicably arranged?

Mr. Sumner—I hope so. When the British Government and people understand our position better I think much of the difficulty will vanish. You see, they say, "What is the use of such an intense feeling on the part of the Americans about a few ships? John Bull could put his hand in one of his pockets and pay the damages in an hour." But that is not exactly the point. They don't look at it as we do. They don't take into consideration the injury they have done us. As Richard Cobden said, they might as well have battered down all our cities on the seaboard. The injury Great Britain has inflicted on us is greater than it was in the war of 1812, much greater. We have defined our position now, and I have reason to know there will be no yielding. We ask nothing but what is fair, and our people mean to have justice at least.

Mr. Motley sails on the 19th of this month. As I have already said, he understands the question, and is fully apprised of the wishes of the administration. Until he arrives in England nothing can be done. It has been reliably ascertained that the instructions of this Government to Minister Motley do not suggest any mode of adjusting the pending questions between the United States and Great Britain. Nor do they require him at present to propose the reopening of negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama and other claims. Our Government will act with the deliberation due to this important subject, and carefully avoid any cause of offense while firmly presenting the American side of the question to her Majesty's Government when occasion shall require. No one connected with the administration, including the President, nor does the British Minister, apprehend any injurious consequences from the almost unanimous rejection of the Alabama claims treaty by the Senate; and this is stated on the authority of gentlemen who, fearful of serious difficulties, made special and private inquiry in official circles, and thus satisfied themselves of the truth of this statement.

HELP FOR CUBA.

Departure of an Expedition from New York.

For the following story the New York *Tribune* is responsible:—

We published a week ago the fact of the departure of an expedition for Cuba from this city on the Wednesday night previous, together with other exclusive intelligence concerning the activity of the Cuban agents in New York. We have since learned the following interesting and important particulars of this expedition:—The vessel was the famous fast-sailing schooner Grapeshot, memorable for the part she took in the capture of Lewis Baker, indicted for the killing of William Poole. She sailed from Hunter's Point, where, for a week previous, she had undergone extensive repairs on the marine railway, foot of Seventh street, under the superintendence of Messrs. Boggs & Davis. As her object and destination were kept perfectly secret, she excited little or no curiosity among the few frequenters of that neighborhood. The schooner was heavily loaded with boxes containing arms and munitions of war, consisting of muskets, rifles, fixed ammunition of all kinds, howitzers, harness, etc., besides a number of barrels containing about 1,000,000 rounds of cartridges. These were placed in the hold, taxing it to its utmost capacity, while the deck was loaded with boxes containing harness and other light articles, with the necessary water-casks for the voyage. On the night of her sailing, 50 men were taken on board, together with the necessary provisions, and the vessel quietly sailed on her hazardous undertaking, under the command of Captain Kempton, formerly of the United States navy. The Grapeshot has probably reached her destination ere this. The vessel, it is understood, was fitted out under the auspices of the Cuban Junta of New York city.

LIVINGSTONE.

Speculations as to His Whereabouts.

The London *Times* publishes the following letter from Sir Roderick J. Murchison:—

SIR:—The intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope which has appeared in the *Times* and other newspapers that Dr. Livingstone had arrived at Zanzibar in January and had proceeded homeward, is, I regret to state, entirely contradicted by information which I possess. I have a letter from Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar, dated the 5th of March last, and at that time no news whatever respecting the great traveller had been received for a long period. Judging from his own letters of December 14, 1867, and also from the intelligence derived from Arab traders, I was last year led to believe that he was proceeding along the eastern shore of the Lake Tanganyika, and that at the place called Ujiji he would meet with provisions, medicine, and letters, which were sent thither from Zanzibar. But this view can no longer be entertained, for Dr. Kirk informs me that ivory traders have recently arrived from the very region in question, and had heard nothing of him.

In this dilemma I may suggest the following hypothetical explanation: If Livingstone, when at the southern end of the Lake Tanganyika, satisfied himself that its waters were about 1800 feet above the sea, as stated by Burton and Speke, he would necessarily infer that they could not flow northward into the much higher equatorial lakes.

In this case he would abandon the northern route, in which it was supposed he might find the waters of the Tanganyika flowing into the Albert Nyanza of Baker. Having also ascertained that the Tanganyika was fed by rivers flowing from the south and the east, it would be evident under these circumstances that this vast body of fresh water (300 miles in length) must find its way to the west, and he would then follow the river or rivers which issue on the west coast of Africa. Under this supposition he may be first heard of from one of the Western Portuguese settlements, or even from those on the Congo.

If this view be entertained, we cannot be expected to hear of Livingstone for some time to come, as the distance he would have to traverse is vast, and the region unknown.

Again, this hypothesis explains why no intelligence whatever respecting him has been received at Zanzibar, inasmuch as he has been travelling through a vast country, the inhabitants of which have no communication with the eastern coast.

While, however, I correct the erroneous intelligence which has just appeared, I beg your readers to understand that I still entertain a well-founded hope that my distinguished friend—thanks to his iron frame and undying energy—will issue from Africa on the same shore at which, after a very long absence, he reappeared after his first great traverse of Southern Africa.

OBITUARY.

Hon. James Williams, of Tennessee.

This gentleman, who was United States Minister to Constantinople during the administration of President Buchanan, died at Gratz, in Austria, on the 10th of April. Mr. Williams was one of the most distinguished citizens of Tennessee. He was educated at West Point, joined the army, and rose to the rank of captain, and as such served with credit through the Florida war. He subsequently entered the ranks of Southern journalists, and started the Knoxville *Post*, a paper which he edited with marked ability. He served in the Legislature for several years, in the meantime becoming largely interested in the boating interests of the Tennessee river, and accumulating a large fortune thereby. He also founded the Bank of Chattanooga. In 1856 he engaged actively in the Presidential campaign in behalf of Mr. Buchanan, and was the author of a memorable series of papers signed "An Old-Line Whig." President Buchanan appointed him Minister to Turkey. While occupying this post he made, at a heavy personal expense, and for the protection of church missionaries at large, a tour of the Turkish dominions, accompanied by an escort and retinue of from eighty to a hundred persons, paying from his own private means the entire expense of the expedition, journeying from Constantinople to Damascus, and thence to Jerusalem and Egypt. This self-imposed duty accomplished much to facilitate the work of American missionaries abroad. At the outbreak of the late war, Mr. Williams tendered his resignation. Two of his daughters had married into the nobility of Austria, and he retired to the estate of one of his sons-in-law, Baron Kavanaugh, where he has lived until the time of his death. He leaves two daughters and a son in Tennessee. Mr. Williams was the author of several works on political subjects, which enjoyed a wide popularity in the West and South.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Joseph H. Bower.

The trial and conviction of Joseph H. Bower of involuntary manslaughter has attracted considerable attention among druggists. The defendant, a young man of twenty-four years of age, with eight years active experience in a drug store, and proven to be of good character and attentive to his business, made a mistake in compounding a prescription on the 3d of November, 1868. Instead of furnishing assafœtida, as called for by the prescription, which had been compounded five or six times before by the defendant and father, he supplied atropia. Three grains were given in four pills, whereas one-sixth of a grain is the largest dose ever given for medicinal purposes. The result was the death of Mrs. Sophia Hecht.

Judge Brewster, in his charge to the jury, said:—Gentlemen of the Jury—We are of opinion that there is no question here of grades of crime, and on this account we shall not trouble you with the definitions of voluntary homicide, or of any higher offense. The District Attorney has, according to our views of the case, very properly abandoned the first count of the indictment, and the only question, therefore, is whether the defendant should be convicted or acquitted of the remaining six counts, which, in various forms, charge the offense of involuntary manslaughter. This crime is thus defined:—"The doing of an unlawful act, not felonious nor tending to great bodily harm, or doing a lawful act without proper, cautious, or requisite skill, whereby one undesignedly kills another." (3 Greenl. on Evid., p. 128.) The mixing of medicines for the relief or cure of the sick is clearly a lawful act. But the law requires that no person should attempt to deal out drugs as a matter of business or profit without competent knowledge or skill. So, too, he must not only possess knowledge and skill, but he should employ those attributes to the best of his ability, and failing herein, he should be held to a strict responsibility. We should deal, however, with human nature as we find it, and hold no man liable as a criminal, unless he assume the duty of an employment knowing that he is incompetent to discharge its functions—or unless, possessing the proper information, he fail to employ it.

The test, therefore, in such cases, lies in the word negligence. If a man wholly ignorant of the science of medicine and chemistry undertakes for profit to compound a prescription, and poisons another, he might be convicted of voluntary manslaughter. So, too, if ever so expert, he should undertake the same delicate employment, and mix the drugs in the dark, or while in a state of intoxication, and thereby cause death, this might be evidence of such gross negligence as would justify a jury in finding a wanton and reckless disregard of life; and here again the offense would be involuntary manslaughter.

On the other hand, if the person compounding the prescription was a skilful druggist, and in a proper condition, but, by omitting some minor act of care, occasioned death, he would be guilty of involuntary manslaughter.

And still again, if, without any fault or want of proper care, the wrong drug found its way into the medicine compounded, and death resulted, the act would be simple misadventure, and not indictable.

It is the duty of the Court, in these cases, not merely to state general principles, but to endeavor to assist the jury in the application of the law to the facts, which is, after all, the most difficult part of your labors. The defendant's counsel has admitted that the defendant made up this prescription, and there is no dispute of the fact that the taking of the pills caused the death of Mrs. Hecht.

The sole question then is:—Did the defendant exercise reasonable care in the reading of the word called by the Commonwealth *assafœtida?* The case has very properly been so argued by the counsel on both sides. The Commonwealth contends that the word was plainly written—that the nature of the drug used was a warning to the defendant, and that a case of negligence has been made out against him. It is urged upon the other side that the word is not legibly written; that it might be mistaken for *atropia;* that the defendant has devoted many years to the study of his profession, and that he enjoys an excellent character for skill as a druggist and for peace as a citizen. You will have the prescription with you. You must examine it, and upon it and all the evidence in the case, ask yourselves this question:—Did the defendant employ reasonable care in the preparation of this medicine? This involves two points:—First, His reading of the word referred to. Second, His knowledge of the deadly character of the drug he used. For though he innocently mistook the language of the prescription, yet if the exercise of reasonable care would have warned him that he was preparing something which would inevitably kill, it would be criminal in him to go on.

The inquiry then is:—Did he put in the proper drugs, or make a mistake? for his default herein would necessarily be crime. But the higher and truer test is the presence of reasonable care. A professional man does not insure those who deal with him against all contingencies. He simply contracts to use his skill and intelligence to the best of his ability, and with all due fidelity. Measuring him and his act by this standard, it is for you to determine the question of his guilt or innocence. If you find an absence of this reasonable care, you must convict the defendant upon the last six counts of the indictment. If you conclude that he was reasonably careful, or have a fair doubt of his guilt, you should acquit him.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

This morning the May term of the Court was opened. Having granted several excuses from service upon the ground of deafness and sickness in the applicants, his Honor found that he had only twelve Grand Jurors, and was forced to discharge these until to-morrow, in order that the Sheriff might bring in others who had been summoned to attend.

The Petit Jury was formed, but no cases were taken up.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

David L. Carpenter vs. Virginia R. Carpenter. This is a suit in divorce, upon the ground of desertion; the husband alleging that his wife left his house about two years ago and had not lived with him since. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Thomas K. Monteith vs. Joshua B. Luff. An action of replevin to try the ownership of property at No. 1629 Market street. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Rudolph Stein vs. Benjamin Scott, Jr. An action to recover for the printing of fifteen hundred pamphlets of advertisements for Scott's sale of pictures. The defense alleged that plaintiff had agreed to do the work for much less than he claimed in the present suit. On trial.

—After the Jubilee the Boston *Transcript* proposes a grand musical demonstration by all the hand-organs in the city and suburbs.

—M. Dreyschock, the pianist to the Emperor of Russia, who was largely instrumental in procuring the introduction of American piano-fortes in Europe, died recently at Venice.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant's Appointments—Henry T. Blow Minister to Brazil.

The Spanish Mission Still Under a Cloud.

Affairs in the West

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Murders by the Alaska Indians—Retaliation by United States Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Despatches received at the Navy Department from Commander Meade, Jr., commanding the Saginaw, of the North Pacific squadron, states that in February, while two Americans were out hunting near Sitka, Alaska, they were fired into by the Indians, one of them being killed at once, and the other wounded, and afterwards killed by the savages. The Saginaw proceeded to the neighborhood of the outrage, and, co-operating with some soldiers belonging to the command of General Jeff. C. Davis, destroyed all the villages and fisheries of the Indians, the letter having fled. None of them were killed.

New Appointments.

The President has officially announced the following appointments:—Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, Minister to Brazil; Giles B. Overton, of Pennsylvania, Receiver of Public Moneys for Utah; D. J. Vaughan, Pension Agent at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Spanish Mission

is still open. There is a strong pressure against Sickles, and there is some doubt as to his appointment.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Affairs in the Monumental City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—The funeral of Joshua J. Atkinson occurs this afternoon. The steamer Baltimore sails for Bremen to-morrow. One item of her cargo is 1500 bales of cotton; also, a full complement of passengers. The steamer America arrived from Savannah last night; large freight. Captain Warner, injured in Philadelphia at the Odd Fellows' celebration, has nearly recovered. About one thousand applicants for subordinate offices were waiting around the Custom House and Post Office. There is to be a clean sweep.

FROM THE WEST.

The Coming Mill Between Allen and McCoole.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Sherman Thurston, who is training Allen for his fight with McCoole, and who has been in this city for several days past, left for St. Louis last evening. He has secured the Buckeye House for Allen's headquarters. Allen will arrive here early next week and go into training.

A meeting was held on Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a company to commence the publication of a journal to be known as the *Irish West*. Brief addresses were made, and after appointing committees to canvass for subscriptions, the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening next, May 8.

The Fair Association.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Prospect Fair Association, of Brooklyn, will give a race meeting under the stewardship of the American Jockey Club, to follow the meeting given at Jerome Park. Entries close on the 20th inst.

Death of an Old Merchant.

BOSTON, May 3.—James Hunnewell, a leading merchant of this city, who has been identified with the Sandwich Island and California trade for over half a century, died yesterday, aged seventy years.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 3—A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties flat at 80⅞. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19⅜; Illinois Central, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

FRANKFORT, May 3.—United States Five-twenties, 86¾@86⅞.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; middling uplands, 11⅞d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. Wheat, 8s. 4d.@8s. 5d. Flour, 21s. 6d. Corn, 26s. 6d.

LONDON, May 3—A. M.—Turpentine, 30s. 9d. Sugar, 28s. 3d. afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 3—P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 80. Stocks flat; Erie Railroad, 19¼; Illinois Central, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—P. M.—Cotton dull but unchanged. Bacon, 60s. Lard, 70s. Spirits Petroleum, 8½d.

HAVRE, May 3.—Cotton opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Monday, May 3, 1869. }

Financially, the close of the last month was a very auspicious one, compared with its opening. Twenty days ago the banks were practically closed to our business men, and their limited resources applied almost exclusively to speculative purposes; at the present time they are in a very easy working condition, and are daily making progress in strength, whilst the rates are softening in about equal proportion. The weekly statements of the banks, for the last three weeks have shown a steady improvement in resources, and we have no doubt that the statement which will be issued to-day, of the transactions of the past week, will give further indications in the same favorable direction. Under these circumstances, it may be fairly expected that the local money market will continue, as now, to favor every branch of trade and industry.

Call loans are made at 5@6 per cent. on Government bonds, and at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Discounting at the banks for those who keep fair accounts is easy at 6@8 per cent. Outside the banks the rates are about the same for prime signatures—the latter figure perhaps prevailing.

Government securities are again strong and show a decided advance tendency. The Gold market is firm, and the premium is still advancing, opening at 135⅛, and at 12 M. standing at 135⅝.

The Stock market was characterized by extreme dullness, there being very little disposition manifested to enter into speculative enterprises of any kind. State loans were without change. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 101¼; 98 was bid for the old. The Lehigh gold loan was somewhat stronger, selling at 94¼.

Reading Railroad was steady at 48; Camden and Amboy Railroad advanced and sold at 127¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad changed hands at 28¼@28⅝; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35¼. 58⅛ was offered for Pennsylvania Railroad; 54¼ for Minehill Railroad; and 10¾ for Catawissa Railroad common.

Canal shares were without improvement. 17½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 32 for Lehigh Navigation; and 13½ for Susquehanna.

Nothing was done in Coal or Bank stocks.

Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Germantown sold at 32½; 44 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Ninth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine, and 13 for Hestonville.

—The directors of the Philadelphia National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New.ls.	101¼	100 sh Read R...b5.	48⅛
$4000 do......b3.	101¼	100 do.......c.	48
$700 do...ls.b5.	101¼	100 do...b30.	48 1-16
$1000 do......s5.	101¼	100 do.......c.	48
$500 do......s5.	101¼	100 do.....b30.	48
$3000 do......b3.	101¼	100 do..........	48
$5100 do.....Old.	98	100 do.......c.	48
$1000 Phil & E 7s.b5.	84⅞	6 sh Phil & E R.....	28
$5000 do......b5.	85	10 do..........	29
$500 Leh 6s, '84.....	83	2 do..........	28
$1000 do...s5wn.	83	100 do.....b30.	29⅛
$5000 Leh gold l..b5. lots..	94¼	80 sh O C & A R R.	37
20 sh Leh Val R.....	56	7 sh Cam & Am R.	127¾
10 do......b5.	56	3 do..........	127¾
100 sh Cata Pf......	36¼	100 sh Germ'n P R. b5&i..	32½
5 sh W Jersey R..	61	100 sh Niagara O.....	2¼

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 118½@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 118¾@118⅞; do., 1864, 113⅞@114⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 115½@115¾; do., July, 1865, 116¾@117; do., 1867, 116⅞@117⅛; do., 1868, 116⅝@116⅞; 10-40s, 108@108¼. Pacifics, 106½@106⅝. Gold, 135⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@118¾; do. 1862, 118⅝@118⅞; do. 1864, 113⅞@114; do. 1865, 115½@115⅝; do. 1865, new, 116⅝@116⅞; do. 1867, new, 116⅝@116⅞; do. 1868, 116⅝@116⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 107⅞@108⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106¼@106⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 135⅛@135⅝; Silver, 128@130.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 118⅝@118⅞; do. 1864, 113⅞@114⅛; do. 1865, 115¼@115½; do. July, 1865, 116⅝@116⅞; do. July, 1867, 116¾@117; do. July, 1868, 116½@116¾; 5s, 10-40, 108@108⅛. Gold, 135⅝@135⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅜	11·30 A. M.	135⅝
10·30 "	135⅝	11·52 "	135⅝
10·35 "	135⅜	12 M.	135⅝
11·50 "	135⅝	12·25 P. M.	135⅝

The New York Money Market.

From the World.

"The Government bond market was quiet in the morning, but became active and advanced from ¼ to ½ per cent. in the afternoon. The 1867s were the leading feature, and some considerable lots were bought at private sale at full market prices, and in some cases higher. This movement indicates a committal to the 'bull' side on the part of influential firms that have been for some time doing very little. A combination of stock operators is formed to buy Government bonds. The foreign bankers are buying daily on orders from Europe, and the more intelligent are quite prepared to see an advance of 10 per cent. take place there, which would bring them to about par in gold in this market, as soon as Government shall take official steps to carry out the Sinking Fund act of 1862. The fact of our Government commencing the reduction of its debt so soon after an exhaustive civil war will be viewed in Europe as evidence of our ability and willingness to carry out our national contracts in good faith and promptly. This is what investors want, and it accounts satisfactorily for the firmness with which Government bonds were held, and their price advanced steadily throughout the recent stringency in the money market. The demand is running chiefly on the 1867s, and they promise to become the 'consols' of this market. The market closed strong, and 117 was bid privately for $1,000,000 of 1867s.

"The money market was more active to-day at 7 per cent. on call, owing to the shifting of loans, the disbursement of gold by the Treasury Department and the sales thereof, and the payments usual to-day on account of dividends and rents. The weekly bank statement reflects the preparation for these payments in an increase of $6,608,485 in the deposits, and also in an increase of $2,977,085 in the loans. The banks are amply able to respond to the wants of their customers, having increased their legal reserve $3,235,000, consisting of an increase in legal-tenders of $2,817,824, and specie $417,275. The circulation is decreased $88,523. The bank statement is considered favorable by the street, and it has stimulated the buoyancy on the Stock Exchange.

"The foreign exchange market is firm on the basis of 109½ to 109⅝ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills, and sight 109¾ to 109⅞. Commercial bills are scarce. The exchange market, owing to the excessive imports of merchandise and the close of the cotton season, is gravitating rapidly towards a dependence for the supply of bills on the shipment of either Government bonds or specie to Europe. In plain terms, our unsettled foreign indebtedness is so enormously in excess of the legitimate exports of the products of our soil, that we shall be soon forced to settle them either by shipments of specie—which would be the legitimate and cheapest way of paying our debts—or by shipping our five-twenty bonds to Europe at present prices, which is national pawnbrokering on a ruinous scale. As matters now stand, bonds will probably be shipped first to the extent of $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 until their price advances about say 10 per cent., when shipments of specie will take their place, until the European bond market responds to the advance in the price of bonds here.

"The imports of merchandise at this port for the week are nearly double what they were last year and about 125 per cent. more than they were in 1867, the actual figures being $9,703,952 in gold this year, against $5,395,815 last year, and $4,292,967 in 1867. The produce exports for the year show a slight increase compared with former years, being $4,471,695 in currency, equal to about $3,100,000 gold, or less than one-third of the imports, against $4,170,473 currency last year, and $3,314,702 in 1867. The total merchandise imports at this port from January 1 amount to $108,497,596 in gold, against produce exports of $52,761,008 currency, equal to about $37,000,000 in gold, showing an excess of over $71,000,000 gold in imports beyond exports at this port. Since January 1 we have shipped to Europe at least $50,000,000, perhaps $60,000,000, in bonds, and foreign banking firms have loaned their bills of exchange to carry American securities for the cliques and others to the extent of $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 in gold, so that the foreign exchange market has had thrown upon it bills of exchange to the extent of at least $60,000,000 in gold beyond that which any one could have calculated upon in December. The country has realized more money for its cotton crop than ever before. Yet, in the face of a larger sum realized from cotton exports than ever before and an accidental addition of $60,000,000 gold from bonds and borrowed bills of exchange during the very height of cotton exports, we find that the specie shipments since January 1 are $10,914,477, and that bills of exchange are scarce in the market, and the demand greater than the supply from bankers in order to cover the drafts which they have been forced to sell to supply the legitimate wants of their customers. The condition of our foreign trade is unfavorable, with no apparent prospect of improvement. We are drifting towards the season when cotton shipments are nominal. It is plain that we shall have to ship at least $60,000,000 gold value in either bonds or specie to settle our present foreign indebtedness.

"In this emergency of our foreign commerce, it is plainly to the interest of the United States that foreigners shall be compelled to pay the highest possible price for the Government bonds or gold which they must have in order to settle the balance we owe them. Government bonds and gold will certainly advance in price, owing to this foreign demand, which is inevitable.

"The stock market has been active and excited, with an enormous business and frequent fluctuations in the leading stocks during the week. The strongest and most active stocks were what are called the Vanderbilt—namely, New York Central, Harlem, and Hudson River; also, the Northwest shares, St. Paul, Michigan Southern, Wabash, Lake Shore, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Mariposa preferred. The speculative element is increasing and rapidly tending towards one of those manias which run prices up to a height which exceeds the calculations of the most sanguine 'bull.' The strength of the market at every advance encourages new operators to come in and swell the tide of speculation. The ease in the money market, the increasing strength of the banks, the satisfactory returns of railroad receipts, and the 'bull' tendency of the market always usual during the summer months—are all encouraging to the 'bull' element and to the expectation of a much higher standard for prices. Southern State bonds were strong, especially in Louisianas, owing to the payment of the coupons on the levee bonds. The general market closed strong and with an upward tendency.

From the Herald.

"The money market was easy at six and seven per cent., a favorable contrast to last year, when funds were in good demand at seven per cent. as late as the 10th of May. We are so much the earlier, therefore, in recovering from the spring stringency. After two o'clock on Saturday there was a sharp inquiry at the full legal rate, owing to the temporary wants of moving day in the general community, and the withdrawals of the City Chamberlain to pay the interest on the city stocks. This activity was aided by parties supposed to be inaugurating a 'bear' raid on stocks, the extent of which could not, however, be detected. Commercial paper reflects the easier state of the money market and the disposition of the country banks to renew their inquiry for this class of investments. Prime four months paper, double names, is quoted at seven and a half to nine per cent. discount. Short paper is not so much in demand, because buyers, on the advent of the summer ease in money, prefer to bridge over the interval with long paper at present rates. The weekly bank statement is quite favorable. The deposits are unusually large, owing to the payment of the Government interest, although the actual specie increase is less than half a million. The excess above the legal reserve gains over a million and a half."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R........	177½	Cleve. & Toledo.....	104⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.....	28⅜	Toledo & Wabash....	73
Ph. and Rea. R.......	95¼	Mil. & St. Paul R. c...	78½
Mich. S. and N. I. R..	104⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R. p...	87¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	92½	Adams Express......	61½
Chi. and N. W. com..	87	Wells, Fargo & Co....	35½
Chi. and N. W. pref..	97½	U. S. Express........	52½
Chi. and R. I. R......	137⅛	Tennessee 6s, new...	66½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	141¼	Gold................	135½
Pacific Mail Steam...	91⅞	Market irregular.	
West. Union Tel.....	43⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 3.—The Flour market is quiet but steady. There is no inquiry for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·75@7·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $8@9·25 for Ohio do. do.; and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 ₩ barrel.

There is a good demand for prime Wheat at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected; sales of 2000 bushels red at $1·63@1·65; 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Michigan amber at $1·75@1·85; and 50 bushels white at $2. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·43@1·45. Corn is scarce and firm; sales of yellow at 88@89c.; and 2500 bushels high Western mixed at 85@87c. Oats are selling at 76@79c. for Western; and 60@70c. for Southern and Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 ₩ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady at $8·50@9·50 ₩ 64 lbs., the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is firm at $4·77. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky sells at 93@98c. ₩ gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Stocks strong and active. Gold, 135⅝. Exchange, 9¼. 5-20s, 1862, 118¾; do. 1864, 114½; do. 1865, 115⅜; new, 116¾; 1867, 116⅞; 10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 88½; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central, 177½; Hudson River, 157¼; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 103⅜; Illinois Central, 145; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 138; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 140½.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 3.—The market for Beef Cattle has been quite dull since our last report, the result of the unfavorable advices from the neighboring markets, and which culminated to-day in a decline of prices, without, however, improving the tone of the market, buyers purchasing only of small lots to meet pressing wants.

We quote choice at 10@11c., the latter rate for an extra lot; prime at 8½@9½c.; fair to good at 7½@8c.; and common at 5@6c. ₩ pound gross. Receipts, 1434 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.

70. Owen Smith, Western, 8@11.
68. A. Christy & Bro., Western, 9@9½.
14. Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster county, 8½@8¾.
120. P. McFillen, Lancaster co. and Western, 8@9¼.
100. P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 8@10.
90. James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@10.
36. B. F. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@10.
50. James McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@9½.
60. E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@9½.
110. Martin, Fuller & Co., Lancaster county, 8@10.
100. Mooney & Smith, Lancaster county, 8½@9¼.
50. Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 6@9.
61. L. Frank, Lancaster county, 7@8½.
61. Frank & Schomberg, Lancaster county, 7@8½.
9. Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 8@9½.
31. Elkin & Co., Lancaster county, 7½@9.
42. J. Clemson, Lancaster county, 8½@9½.
55. Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7½@10.
25. Kimble & Wallace, Chester county, 8@9½.

Cows and Calves were in steady request, and changed hands at $40@75, and springers at $35@65. Receipts, 125 head.

Sheep were in active request at very full prices. Sales of 12,000 head at 6½@8½c. ₩ lb gross.

The supply of Hogs was quite light, and the offerings were all taken up sharp at $12@13·50 for slop, and $13·50@14·50 ₩ 100 lbs. net for corn fed. About 3000 head changed hands at H. Glass' Union Hog Drove-yard within the above range of figures.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, May 3.—Arrived, steamships Kangaroo, City of Baltimore, Celia, and Erin.

Also, steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, May 3.—Arrived, steamship Hecla, from Liverpool.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

COWES, May 3.—Arrived, steamship Ocean Queen, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, May 3.—Arrived, steamships France and Nebraska, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MAY 3.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........46 | 11 A. M..........53 | 2 P. M..........56

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Norw. barque Urda, Bjerkaas, Quebec, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig J. C. Clark, Freethey, Key West, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr I. W. Hine, Lane, New Haven, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Geo. Fales, Little, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. ship J. C. Boynton, Waycott, 40 days from Middlesboro, E., with railroad iron to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—vessel to A. R. McHenry & Co.
Barque Lincoln, Trott, 8 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Barque Village Queen, Gray, 35 days from London, with mdse. to Workman & Co.
Barque S. W. Holbrook, Polleys, 12 days from Havana, with molasses to Jarden & Co. 23d ult., off Charleston, spoke yacht Azelia, from Key West for New Bedford.
Br. brig Altavela, Thompson, 12 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Jessie Rhynas, Tucker, 15 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig R. C. Wright, Walker, 8 days from Matanzas, with sugar to S. Morris Wain & Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.
Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Dallett & Son—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ida May, Drisco, 13 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, 15 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, 4 days from Dighton, with mdse. to captain.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, 4 days from Dighton, with mdse. to captain.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, 5 days from Boston, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York this morning.
Barque Sylphide, for Philadelphia, was spoken 7th ult., in the Gut of Gibraltar.
Barque Suomi, from Shields for Philadelphia, was spoken 30th ult., lat. 40 37, long. 68 35.
Barque Belle, Jones, hence, at Falmouth 19th ult.
Barque Mary Russell Mitford, Berry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 17th ult.
Schr Sarah Cullen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 1st inst.
Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, at New York 1st inst., from Wilmington, N. C.
Schr Paugussett, Waples, at New York 1st inst., from Bridgeton.
Schr J. L. Leach, from Georgetown, S. C., was discharging at Mayaguez 13th ult.
Schr Geo. W. Glover, Holbrook, hence, at Belfast 23d ultimo.
Schr Daybreak, Blake, from Cardenas, for a port north of Hatteras, was spoken 24th ult., lat. 31 34, long. 78 22.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

By telegram through the Atlantic cable we have a reflex of the effect produced in Great Britain by the publication of Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims difficulty, as well as of the initiatory agitation commenced by the English press on the receipt of the intelligence of the rejection by the United States Senate of the Johnson-Stanley treaty or convention of settlement, negotiated by these ministers when Minister Johnson first arrived in London. The matter is of serious import, and worthy the attentive consideration of our Executive and the people at large, as it shadows forth a certain position likely to be adopted by England in reply, in the words of her Cabinet ministers and the expression of influential writers of her press. The English journals have commented extensively on the subject. The London *Star*, the organ of Mr. John Bright, and which as such exercises a very considerable influence over the minds of the people of England, asserts that Mr. Sumner's demands are "new and startling" in their character, and must be regarded merely as "enormous," and that if they only shadow the instructions given by the Cabinet in Washington to Mr. Motley, that gentleman will stand in a very different position in London from that occupied by Mr. Johnson, who is classed a "a genial diner-out," now about to bid adieu to the Court. President Grant's desire for the continuance of peace between the countries is, as alleged, of doubtful sincerity, and as he wants the natural ability of the late Mr. Lincoln, being neither a lawyer nor a politician, he is by nature "intensely American." The *Star*, having thus induced the inference that General Grant may become dangerous, goes on to deplore the escape of the Alabama, perceiving, as is acknowledged, that that fact established a very dangerous precedent in the event of the future occurrence of a national contingency similar to that which existed in America at that period. Mr. Motley's rejection as American Minister to the Court is again threatened in case his instructions should approach towards Mr. Sumner's expressions either in verbiage or tone. Such demands are utterly untenable, and her Majesty's ministers must be careful in entertaining them. Such is the sum and substance of Mr. Bright's advice as conveyed in the London *Star*, and in it we can perceive a full measure of Quaker repentance, Manchester commercial caution, and words of ministerial evasion, such as are used by all British ministers when seated in the council room in Downing street.

The London *Times* publishes an article breathing forth a spirit of war in defense of the Treasury cash, classing Mr. Sumner's money estimate of the damages as "portentous" and "enormous," and although his address is worthy of attentive consideration, no contrition or humiliation should either be expressed or endured by England; for if such were to happen, the case would be prejudged against her, and any project of an equitable settlement defeated. The Senator's arguments are in this respect "feminine," "unreasonable," and "unstatesmanlike," a description in the accuracy of which the London *Times* will find it difficult to make Americans believe, and to which the English people evidently do not assent, as shown by the great pains which are being taken to divert their judgment from a consideration of the real points at issue by inflammatory declamation. We are next told that England's having "thrown her sword" on the side of the Confederates during the war would have altered the issue as in favor of the Union—a statement which we may be permitted to more than doubt, and of the truth of which her rulers were certainly not convinced at the time as shown by their hesitating policy towards both belligerents, the neutrality proclamation, blockade running, and general game of "fast and loose" without action. The London *Times* takes a fling at American "journalists," the "villifiers" of England, and makes way for the London *Standard*, a Tory organ, which breathes forth a spirit of defiance to our people, and will resist a "capitulation" by England to the last. This position is denied by the Liverpool *Post*, which says that England cannot afford a quarrel, large or small, with America.

So much for the outdoor expression. In Cabinet Council the subject was debated by Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Clarendon. Mr. Bright refuses to entertain Mr. Sumner's claims, Lord Clarendon deprecates extreme views, while Mr. Gladstone intimates that he has had assurances of a friendly settlement at an early date. It will thus be seen, both from our complete report by cable telegram and new advices, that the Alabama claims difficulty must soon come to an issue—an issue either by peaceful arbitration and the footing up and prompt payment of our bill of damages, or war. To England we tender the choice. Which will she accept? Our people are aggrieved, but prepared to settle the dispute either way.

BROAD-BRIM AND BREECH-CLOUT.

From the N. Y. Times.

As Colonel Parker is to give the new effort to civilize, and perhaps even Quakerize (who knows?), the hitherto hostile Indians every advantage for a fair trial, and as the Friends, on their part, are said to have selected as agents men distinguished for a rare union of business tact with benevolence, of wide knowledge of human nature with spotless integrity, we may declare that the scheme is launched under favoring auspices. And there are other promising omens in the very peculiar circumstances of the "Indian situation" at this moment. In the first place—not to say it in any disparaging way—the hostile tribes were soundly thrashed by Sheridan and Custer last winter, and hence may be approached with peace offerings, without fear of the motive being misinterpreted. Again, the new agents and superintendents go well supplied with what are usually called "the sinews of war," but which are as emphatically the sinews of peace. They carry for disbursement the entire treaty appropriations of the House—something over two millions; and though it is true that they take none of the funds proposed under the unratified treaties of last year, yet they have in their place the discretionary fund of two millions, to be expended, as Congress ordered, in "civilizing" the savage tribes.

Now, it is to be noted that, under this arrangement, we have still subsisting all the benefit which has ever been claimed by its friends in behalf of the Indian Bureau machinery. In the next place we may count on having purified the bureau organism by the introduction of honor, honesty, fidelity, business energy, philanthropy, and patriotism as its motive power, in the place of the selfish greed, the treachery, the negligence, the knavery, and the bold plunder, it is claimed, which have sometimes disgraced it. Finally, we have, for the first time in our history, the two great bodies of Government officials who come in contact with the Indian working harmoniously, instead of at cross-purposes. For the first time, we say, the army and the agents are at apparent accord; and the spectacle of the President, the General-in-Chief, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Indian Commission pulling all one way, instead of three different ways, at least, as hitherto, is most happily significant. Should the new commission save us money, it would be gratifying; should it save us from war, it would be still more so; but should it both save us money and save us from war, it would mark a new era in the civil service.

SPANISH FEROCITY AND WEAKNESS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Without choosing to analyze its effective force, in which regard it is probably about as valid as the Pope's bull against the comet, the wording of Count Valmaseda's proclamation is worthy of consideration, both as to the spirit in which it is dictated and as a sample of the animus that rules the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

Valmaseda, though positively, according to latest accounts, shut up in a locality which once was the town of Bayamo, but from which he neither dare venture with his whole force nor send detachments for the almost indispensable supplies of provisions—Valmaseda, who nominally commands the whole Eastern Department, issues a proclamation that every male over fifteen years of age, found out of his domicile, shall be executed. First of all, this part of the proclamation can refer solely to children and old men incapable of bearing arms, and therefore, if not intended purely to inaugurate a massacre of the innocents, could have no other effect than that of driving all males capable of bearing arms into the camps of the insurgents. The second part of the proclamation, if possible, still more fully confirms the old proverb of "Quos Deus," etc. Women found outside of their houses without sufficient cause, forsooth! and the judges of the sufficiency of the cause Spanish soldiers! The razing of the houses to the ground is of minor import. The people of the Eastern Department are of pastoral character, and their habitations correspond. They are not marble palaces.

The animus, however, which dictated so barbaric a proclamation gives rise in reasoning men's minds to other considerations. We have been told, and are being told daily, that the revolution is conquered; that, at the worst, every semblance of insurgency will be obliterated in epochs varying at most from twenty to sixty days. If these statements tally little with the daily supplications of General Dulce to Spain for further recruits, they still serve, in conjunction with this proclamation of Valmaseda and the character of the Spaniard as deduced from history in parallel cases, to give us an inside view of the true state of the case.

Spain's motto, whenever the Cuban has dared to lift his voice in the assertion of civil rights common to the subjects of all constitutional monarchies, has ever been, "Cuba shall be Spanish or African;" and an impending dread of a second Santo Domingo has hitherto been sufficient to quell any breath of freedom. To-day, the case is changed. Cubans have cast the die. They know that if, by misfortune, Spain should reconquer the island, their condition will be utterly hopeless; and the Spanish rulers, fully cognizant of the spirit which animates them, seeing that the bugaboo of an African massacre has lost its terror, come out in their true character, and their watchward now is, "*Delenda est Cuba.*"

This is what Valmaseda means.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, Minister Plenipotentiary to France by the appointment of President Grant, sailed on Saturday from this port for Paris to enter upon the duties of his mission. If we were to judge by the place he holds in the estimation of the President, Mr. Washburne should occupy the first rank among American statesmen. He is the first man upon whom General Grant resolved to bestow a high office; he is the only man in respect to whose fitness the President did not think it necessary to deliberate; he headed the list of the names first sent to the Senate; and after being appointed to the highest office in the gift of the President, he was assigned, after his voluntary resignation, to the foreign mission which requires more varied accomplishments than any other post in the diplomatic service. The natural inference would be that the man on whom public honors are thus lavished must be our foremost statesman.

Unfortunately, neither the career of Mr. Washburne nor the estimate put upon him by the country supports the judgment of President Grant. Public opinion would not have assigned him *any* office of great dignity; and even if his talents were equal to a high position, the Secretaryship of State and the mission to France are the two offices to which his capacity and training are least adapted. Such abilities as Mr. Washburne possesses are not of the diplomatic order. He is impetuous, passionate, brusque; he is conspicuously destitute of literary and social accomplishments; he must always make a mean figure in the society of cultivated men; he knows nothing of foreign politics beyond what he has picked up by the cursory perusal of American newspapers. Even General Grant, narrow, obtuse, and ill-informed as he is, would never have made a spontaneous selection of Mr. Washburne for either of the posts to which he appointed him. These great positions were given to him only because he requested them, and because the President felt that he could deny no request of a man to whom he was under such deep personal obligations. After the election Washburne intimated his desire for the Paris mission, and General Grant acceded. Just before the inauguration, Washburne, presuming still further upon the President's gratitude, told him he would like, for the honor and *eclat* of the thing, to be nominated to the Senate for Secretary of the *Treasury*. (We are stating *facts*, and defy contradiction.) General Grant replied to this insolent request (certainly insolent, although General Grant may not have so considered it), "that can't be, for the incumbent" (meaning Stewart) "is fixed; but I can, if you wish, send your name to the Senate for Secretary of *State*." And he *did*, with the understanding that Washburne was not to qualify, but to be contented with the empty honor. (We wish it to be understood that we are not narrating at random, but reciting facts.) It is not easy to conceive of anything more shameless and disreputable than such a traffic of vanity, such an ignoble prostitution of the highest office in the gift of the President to create a counterfeit reputation for a small man. Such a transaction—a transaction so hollow, deceptive, and trickish—is disgraceful to both parties. It was as infamous for General Grant to make a sham appointment of this kind as it was for Washburne to violate the understanding, and undertake the duties of the office. For what purpose Washburne held on to the office in violation of his pledge is not known. As he asked at first for the Treasury, which has more valuable patronage than any other Cabinet place, it may be presumed that he intended to establish a Washburne power by filling the public service with his creatures—a supposition which is supported by the fact that he actually undertook to dispose of all the most valuable patronage of the State Department. Gibbs was Washburne's vicegerent and factotum, and he got General Grant to promise to make Gibbs Consul-General at Paris. After Mr. Fish had been appointed and before his arrival in Washington (he was detained in New York a few days), Washburne and Grant together arranged for a large number of diplomatic and consular appointments, thus attempting to foist upon Mr. Fish the creatures and tools of Washburne. Some of these were so intolerable that Secretary Fish would not tolerate them, and their names were not sent to the Senate. Others were nominated, including Jones, Hudson, Pile, and many consuls.

These undignified manœuvres are sufficient to stamp Washburne as a low intriguer; a vulgar demagogue and charlatan. There is nothing in his history and antecedents to rebut this theory of his character. He has been long in Congress—longer than any other member of the House—but he has owed his constant re-elections to the cunning with which he has catered to the local interests of his district. He has never done anything creditable or remarkable in a national point of view: but he has succeeded in bleeding the Treasury for public buildings and other improvements in the little town of Galena. In 1852, for example, Galena in the extreme northwestern corner of Illinois, was made a port of delivery and part of the collection district of New Orleans, and a surveyor of the new port was authorized. Then, March 3, 1855, followed an appropriation by Congress of $15,000 for beginning a marine hospital (think of it)! at Galena, which, by the subsequent expenditure of other sums, has come to be a large marble structure of the Corinthian order of architecture, as absurdly located as if it had been built in the Adirondacs. Next came, August 18, 1856, an appropriation of $50,000 for beginning a custom-house and post-office in Galena, to be built of stone, with fire-proof floors, iron-beams, roof, shutter-sills, etc. It is by lobbying through Congress appropriations for such local and unnecessary purposes that Washburne has secured renominations and re-elections by his party. And while draining the Treasury for such purposes, he has affected to be, *par excellence*, the champion of economy, and has steadily resisted appropriations for national and needed objects, such as a post-office and court-house for the City of New York. His Congressional record contains no evidence of statesmanship either in debate or the origination of measures; but he has manifested considerable shrewdness, energy, and cunning in exhibiting great zeal for economy by resisting appropriations for every other section, as a blind to enable him to push through bills for the benefit of his own constituents.

The means by which Washburne has gained his ascendancy over the mind of General Grant reflect no more credit on his character and talents than the other parts of his career. When the war broke out, Mr. Grant happened to be in the tanning business in Galena. Governor Yates, knowing Grant to be a graduate of West Point, made him a colonel. Washburne, in his speech of February 1, 1864, on the Lieutenant-General bill, spoke of Grant as "my neighbor and my friend, appointed upon *my own* recommendation." In May, 1862, Washburne began his advocacy of Grant in Congress by defending him after the battle of Pittsburg Landing. His accuracy and fairness stand out in this sentence:—"There is no more temperate man in the army than General Grant. He *never* indulges in the use of intoxicating liquors." In February, 1864, Washburne pushed through the bill for making "my friend and my neighbor" Lieutenant-General, and thus laid the foundation of his influence over General Grant. His mental horizon was no larger in this case than when he succeeded in getting an appropriation for a marine hospital in Galena. It was a demagogue's attempt to strengthen himself by making the most of a local advantage. His zeal was not inspired by the fact that Grant was a great general, but by the fact that he was a resident of Galena.

Washburne's appointment to Paris is the worst and weakest ever made to that country. Benjamin Franklin was our first minister to Paris; Thomas Jefferson the second; and Elihu B. Washburne the last.

"Oh, what a falling off is here, my countrymen!"

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Endowed Schools bill, introduced by Mr. Forster and Mr. Bruce, together with the discussion as to the constitution of the Select Committee appointed to consider its provisions, assumes small proportions as compared with that much vexed and difficult question which Parliament must soon face. A better scheme of education for the poor is urgently needed. We have a State department of education which not only has failed to do what might reasonably be expected of such a department, but which even appears to have been entirely ignorant of the small extent of its own operations. If a parliamentary paper to which we referred last week be correct, there are in England and Wales 11,972 schools for the poor connected with the Church of England alone; but of this number the Government department annually assists only 5017, leaving 6955 entirely unaided. Of this majority of schools it has positively no knowledge. It is ignorant of the quality of the education imparted in them; it contributes not a penny to their maintenance, and it extracts, nevertheless, from the parishes in which these 6955 institutions are struggling on under adverse circumstances, the very money supplies by means of taxation which go to subsidize the minority of the schools for the poor. Such is our present State system. The parliamentary paper before us suggests another important consideration. It shows that while there are 14,709 prishes and ecclesiastical districts in England and Wales, there are only 11,972 institutions or schools. Can the State Department, can Mr. Forster, tell us whether the 2737 parishes constituting the difference between these two numbers have any provision for education at all? How are these parishes distributed? Doubtless some of them are too small to maintain separate schools, and the children in them, by a short walk morning and evening, may find education in neighboring parish schools. But a State department ought to be in possession of this information. It ought to know the educational resources of every place. It ought to do something more for the country than annually assist 42 per cent. of national or prish schools, leaving 58 per cent. entirely unassisted, unrecognized, and, in every sense of the word, strangers to it. Possessing such slender knowledge of the schools of the country, even so far as the Church of England is concerned, to say nothing of those other religious denominations, how can it possibly legislate on the subject of education next year? A searching inquiry would seem to be absolutely essential as a preliminary to the framing of any really effective and comprehensive scheme. The State department of education is costly. In the year ending March, 1867, the cost of administration in Downing street, and of the inspection of schools throughout the country, was no less than £78,432. Inspection alone cost upwards of £50,000. From 1839 up to 1868 the parliamentary grants for education amounted to £5,400,889 for England and Wales; and adding the grants for the period subsequent to 1860, we may see that the House of Commons is quite ready to take its share of a paramount duty. It is a pity that the department had not been equally zealous in obtaining exact information as to the needs of every parish. The difficulties of such an investigation are not insuperable, and the parliamentary paper now in possession of members of both houses shows that it is urgent.

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.

3 31 wfmsm W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

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Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3¢

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(Successors to WILLIAM B. SLOAN),
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
Shop, No. 311 GRISCOM Street,
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All orders by Mail promptly attended to.

BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DONE.
Store Fronts put in, Offices fitted up, New Roofs put on, and immediate and special attention given to all kinds of Jobbing.
Gentlemen having country seats requiring new work, or repairing done, will, by giving us a call, or sending a note, receive prompt consideration. A trial is solicited.
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BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Controller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,172,388 96
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121 10	
		$1,945,509 26
Legal-Tender Notes and Certificates	808,783 00	
National Bank Notes	27,513 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	5,900 10	
Premiums	9,925 00	
Due from other Banks	503,368 43	
		923,490 53
Expenses and Taxes		23,869 21
Total		$2,907,868 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,413,129 66
Profit and Loss	77,239 04
Total	$2,907,868 70

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Philadelphia, April 21, 1869. 4 23fmw6t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27¢

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WATCHES,

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MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

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NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

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Importers and Manufacturers of

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AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplie lowest prices for cash. 12 4¢

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

REMOVAL

OF

J. W. PRICE'S RESTAURANT

FROM

FOURTH AND CHESNUT

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No. 305 CHESNUT Street.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 6,

I will open my new and greatly enlarged DINING ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 305 CHESNUT Street, where I have fitted up the first and second stories with every comfort and convenience for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

The dining-rooms are large and airy, and no pains will be spared to insure a continuance and increase of the generous patronage which has been hitherto extended to my establishment by the public.

4 29 6t J. W. PRICE.

LUMBER.

1869	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1869
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1869

LUMBER UNDER COVER.

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
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FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

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THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.

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Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

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Gold and Government Securities dealt in.

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INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 30 1m

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Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

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THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blous, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
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CLARETS.—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferraud and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
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VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF

PONY PHAETONS

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OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES;

Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by

S. W. JACOBS,

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
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All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.

Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 1

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Sudden Death of a Well-known Citizen—He Dies in the Honeymoon—Heavy Rains—Maying Parties Interrupted—Hon. John L. Thomas—Entrance Upon Office—Office-Seeking—Railroad Affairs—Judge Bond, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, May 2, 1869.—Joshua T. Atkinson, who has been Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for nearly thirty years, died suddenly about six o'clock yesterday afternoon, whilst engaged in his office at the Camden Street Depot. He was a widower, and had gotten married only two weeks ago to the mother of his son's wife. He leaves an estate estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. His funeral takes place to-morrow.

We have had almost incessant rain since night before last, which seriously interfered with the juveniles and young devotees of romance in their projected Mayings and picnics arranged for yesterday. An unusual quantity of rain fell last night and to-day.

The Tenth Provincial Council of Catholic Bishops, etc., closed its sessions at the Cathedral to-day by another grand procession from the Archbishop's palace to the Cathedral, where imposing services were held. A large crowd was present.

Hon. John L. Thomas, Collector of the Port, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday. Thus far he has made only a few subordinate appointments, embracing Assistant Collector, Chief Clerk, Cashier, etc. There is a terrible pressure for other places. It is fully understood a tolerably clean sweep will be made of all employes who cannot show a clear record, politically or otherwise. This applies to all departments, including Custom House, Post Office, Internal Revenue, Courts, etc. The idea is to emulate the example in this respect set by the Democracy when it obtains place and power. It is considered safest to take care of those known to be true supporters of the party.

It may be considered almost certain that our city will furnish the required means, about a million of dollars, to complete the Western Maryland Railroad to Hagerstown and the Potomac. This will greatly enhance the value of the company's bonds and stock.

Judge Bond, who represents the extreme wing (radical) of the Republican party here, is most likely to get the new judgeship in the United States Court for the Maryland district.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Inspections of flour and meal for the week ending April 29, 1869:—Barrels of superfine flour, 5296; do. fine, 10; do. rye, 20; do. corn meal, 180; do. condemned, 60; total, 5566.

—Ex-Governor Pollock, Director of the Mint, has issued an order to the employes that all whose appointment dates since October, 1866, may consider themselves discharged.

—The river steamboat Swan, which was run into and sunk some time since off Salem Cove, was raised by Messrs. Dusenbury, Murphy & Co., and taken to Dupont's wharf, near Wilmington, on Saturday. She will go on the railway for repairs. Her machinery has sustained no damage.

—The following vessels cleared from this port during the past week with petroleum:—Bark El Dorado, for Stockholm, with 94,985 gallons; ship Parker and bark Sampo, for Antwerp, with 427,001 do.; bark Union, for Bremen, with 117,119 do.; bark Roanoke, for Laguayra, with 3000 do.; making a total of 642,105 gallons for the week. Three ships, three brigs, and nine barks are now loading.

—William Smith died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday from injuries received by falling from a scaffold in Fourth street, near Cherry. Thomas Waram, aged fifty years, fell into a newly-dug cellar at Second and Tasker streets yesterday morning, fracturing his hip and collar bone. He was taken to his home, No. 116 Siegel street. Henry Graham fell into the same cellar yesterday and fractured a rib.

—The seventeenth anniversary of the Northern Home for Friendless Children took place on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music, in the presence of a large audience. The children from the home were uniformly dressed, and occupied seats on the stage, presenting a very pleasing appearance. The exercises commenced with prayer, by the Rev. G. W. Hutter, and after an anniversary song, the boys connected with the Soldiers' Home went through with a military drill in a manner which elicited loud applause. The entire programme of the evening was well received.

—The Northern Home for Friendless Children was organized April 28, 1853, and operations commenced in a rented building on Buttonwood street. In 1854 the lot at Twenty-third and Brown streets was secured, and since the removal to that place, 2595 friendless children have been cared for at an expense of $289,389, including the grounds and building, raised principally by private collections from benevolent citizens of this city. The Northern Home was the first institution in the United States to open its doors to the children of Union soldiers, and after they had become orphans a building was erected for their use. There are at the present time in the Northern Home proper, 146 children; in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, 234; making a total of 380.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 134¾.

—The printers of New Haven, Conn., are on a strike.

—Minister Washburne sailed for Europe on Saturday.

—The President and family were photographed on Saturday.

—There was a heavy hail storm in New York county yesterday.

—$71,800 in specie was shipped to Europe, from New York, on Saturday.

—$690,948 in specie arrived at New York on Saturday, from California.

—The corn and cotton crops of Alabama have suffered from heavy rains.

—Attorney-General Hoar and Secretary Rawlins have gone to New England.

—General W. W. Irwin retires from the State Treasury Department to-day.

—There was a heavy snow storm on the line of the Catawissa Railroad on Saturday.

—The Treasury Department last week redeemed $438,900 worth of fractional currency.

—Yuke's lager beer distillery, in Roxbury, Mass., was burned on Saturday. Loss $10,000.

—The dead bodies of three infants were found in different localities in Baltimore, on Friday.

—The Commissioners of Fairmount Park have opened their spring and summer campaign.

—The mail contractors of the Southern overland route have agreed to transport two millions of bullion annually, from Chihuahua to New York.

—W. A. Richardson declines the appointment of Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

—Supervisor of the Revenue Creecy has gone to Mississippi to examine revenue irregularities.

—The Catholic Provincial Council, in session at Baltimore last week, finished its labors yesterday.

—General R. Lee had an interview with the President on Saturday. Minister Motley was present.

—Elisha L. Monnier, an employe of the Davenport Brothers, has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

—The commission of Hon. H. T. Blow as Minister to Brazil has been forwarded to that gentleman.

—A company has been organized to build a telegraph line from St. Louis, through Texas, to San Francisco.

—The Illinois Press Association has been on a visit to Selma, Ala., and gone from thence to Columbus, Miss.

—A block of buildings was burned in Des Moines, Iowa, on Saturday. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

—A severe gale prevailed at the mouth of the Mississippi on Friday. The lighthouse sustained considerable damage.

—At New Orleans, J. C. Forbes, of the brig Colson, has been arrested on the charge of fraudulently branding 3000 boxes of tobacco.

—It is understood at Washington that General Sickles will be sent to Madrid as United States Minister in the course of this week.

—The Peruvian monitor Atahualpa has not foundered at sea, as was reported. She is safely anchored in the harbor of St. Thomas.

—Joshua J. Atkinson, for thirty years Treasurer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, died suddenly, in Baltimore, on Saturday.

—An unknown workman, sixty years of age, was fatally injured by a train on the Providence Railroad, near Worcester, Mass., on Saturday.

—Four hundred and thirty French Canadians left Montreal on Friday for the United States. Can this be a verification of the adage that rats desert a sinking ship?

—The President, Cabinet, and British Minister at Washington apprehend no serious consequences from the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty by the Senate.

—In Wyoming, on Friday night, the safe of Schoonmaker & Son was robbed of $7000 in United States and Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad bonds and $300 in currency.

—Milton J. Saffold, Internal Revenue Supervisor for the States of Alabama and Florida, has resigned, to take effect last Saturday. He has been appointed by Governor Smith, of Alabama, special commissioner to represent the interest of Alabama in public lands.

—The *Southern Opinion* suspended publication on Saturday. The editor in his valedictory says:—"That the distinct Southern principles upon which the paper was founded are dead in the hearts of the people, is another fact which we cannot but recognize. No cause, however just and good, can long outlive defeat."

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, May 2.—The debate in the Cortes on the new Constitution has ended. All the amendments proposed were rejected. The Cortes has voted amnesty to all persons who participated in the insurrections at Cadiz, Malaga, and Xeres. Senor Castellar moved that amnesty be extended to the Carlists implicated in insurrectionary movements. Not agreed to. A serious disturbance at Saragossa is apprehended. It is reported that the troops there are in a state of discontent and partial insubordination.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—The Russian Council of State propose to grant more power to municipal councils throughout the Empire, to enlarge the number of voters, and to modify the press law.

LONDON, May 2.—Advices from Paraguayan sources represent that Lopez, with 10,000 men, is preparing to take the offensive.

LONDON, May 1.—Instructions have been sent to Commodore Phillimore, commanding the British West India Squadron, to demand of the Spanish authorities in Cuba the restoration of the brig Mary Lowell, and an apology for her seizure.

MARINE LOSSES FOR APRIL.

We publish below a monthly table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of thirty-five vessels. Of this number one was a steamer, three were ships, three were barques, twelve were brigs, and sixteen were schooners. Of the above, two were burned, two sunk after collision, one foundered, four were abandoned, and six are missing, supposed lost.

The total value of the property burned, lost, and missing is estimated at $993,200. This list includes only American vessels, or those of other nations when bound to or from a port in the United States, or known to be insured there.

Name.	From.	For.	Value.
STEAMERS.			
Thames	New York	Galveston, *o*	$60,000
SHIPS.			
Nellie Harding	Antwerp	Cardiff	100,000
Imperial (Br.)	Mobile	St. John	55,000
Marm on	Newport	New Orleans	90,000
BARQUES.			
Deney	Winterport	Cardenas, *a*	12,000
Stadt Zierikzee (Br.)	Doboy	Shields, *a*	20,000
Glasgow (Br.)	Boston	London, *m*	94,000
BRIGS.			
Omega (Br)	Fernandina	Havana, *m*	18,000
Welst rd (Br)	Windsor (N. S).	New York	20,000
Paragon (Br)	Sagua	New York, *a*	40,000
Edward Delisle (Br)	Boston	Port Medway	12,000
Resolute	Philadelphia	Savannah, *a*	12,000
Miranda (Br)	Cienfuegos	Boston	45,000
Germania (N. G)	New York	Vera Cruz	30,000
Principality (Br)	Pensacola	Montevideo, *s c*	24,000
S. Stront	Grenada	Philadelphia	18,000
J. R. Nevins (Br)	Trinidad	Boston	60,000
Charles Poole	Cardiff	Havana	40,000
Corrientes	Aspinwall	Trinidad	30,000
SCHOONERS.			
A. E. Price	Fisherman of Gloucester, *m*		9,000
M. A. Porter	Fisherman of Gloucester, *m*		5,500
A. C. Woodbury	Fisherman of Gloucester, *m*		9,800
Edwin Watson	New York	Carthagena	21,000
Emily Fowler	Virginia	Boston	4,700
Indian	Sabine Pass	New Orleans	10,000
And. Johnson	Fisherman of Salem, *m*		8,000
Euleta	Hoboken	Salem, *s c*	4,000
Mary D. Ireland	Philadelphia	Galveston	60,000
Mary Ellen	San Francisco	Santa Cruz, *b*	5,500
Arlington	Jacmel	New York	50,000
Norwalk	New York		1,00
W. P. Benjamin	Fisherman of New London		3,00
T. Lake	Philadelphia	Newport	7,00
Thos. Jefferson	New York	Stamford	6,00
Telegraph (Br)	Aspinwall	San Andreas	10,00

	Vessels.	Value.
Total losses for January	38	$1,817,50
Total losses for February	22	909,00
Total losses for March	41	2,304,90
Total losses for April	35	993,20
Total for four months	134	$6,024,600
Same period in 1868	155	7,557,500
Same period in 1867	226	10,578,200
Same period in 1866	243	13,181,700

Vessels marked *m* are missing, supposed lost; those marked *a* were abandoned at sea; those marked *b* were burned; those marked *f* foundered; and those marked *s c* sunk after collision.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 55	MOON RISES	1 03
SUN SETS	6 55	HIGH WATER	7 30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL,
SAMUEL G. STOKES,
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 15
Celia	London	New York	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Lafayette	Brest	New York	April 10
Hecla	Liverpool	New York via Bos	April 20
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	April 20
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	April 21
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	April 21
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Germania	New York	Hamburg	May 4
C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	May 4
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	May 5
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May 5
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 15
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 6
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 6
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	May 8
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav.	May 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 15
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque J. Cummings, Hoodway, Cow Bay, Workman & Co.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Tiers, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Newburyport, do.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Derby, do.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, Salem, do.
Schr Young Teazer, Bowman, Fall River, do.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Hyannis, do.
Schr M. Wescott, Gandy, Lynn, do.
Schr Delaware, Wilson, New Haven, do.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Cambridge, do.
Schr J. W. Everman, Cutten, Lynn, do.
Schr A. Reppller, Graham, Derby, do.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, East Boston, do.
Schr Alexander, Baker, Mystic, do.
Schr A. H. Hodgman, Eaton, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, 9 days from Havana, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Brig J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, 15 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Lizzie Wyman, Gamage, 15 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
[illegible] from Havana, with sugar to Albert F. Damon.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, 20 days from Milk River, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.
Schr Mahlon, Evans, 4 days from Barren Creek Springs, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Ida L., Bearse, 6 days from Boston, with mdse.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr E. Reilly, Smith, from Salem.
Schr L. Sawyer, Maul, from Providence.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Hyannis.
Schr H. W. McCauley, Hubbard, from Lynn.
Schr L. C. Hickman, Robertson, from Rockport.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 29—8 P. M.—Ship Bessie Parker, for Antwerp; barques Linda, for Cienfuegos; Eliza, for Sagua; and brig Ethel Bolton, for Cardenas, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day.

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Barque Abbie N. Franklin, from Philadelphia for Antwerp; brig Romaine, do. for Cow Bay; schrs Alcora, do. for Machias; A. Hammond, do. for Boston; F. Nickerson, from Portland for Baltimore; Banvard, from New York for Virginia; Jessie Irving, from Egg Harbor for Virginia; J. R. Baker, from Dennisport, and Sea Spray, from Newburyport, on a fishing cruise. Wind north; stormy.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Matilda Hilyard, Lovitt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 15th ult.
Ship Island Home, Gansford, hence, at St. John, N. B., 27th ult.
Steamship Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 30th ultimo.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, from Charleston 29th ult., for Philadelphia, has on board 163 bales cotton, 31 do. yarns, 60 do. cotton for Boston; 30 old wheels, 61 old axles, 41 sacks dried fruit, 57 tcs. rice, 1 box plants, 831 bbls. and crates vegetables, and 164 pkgs. sundries.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 30th ultimo.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 1st inst.
Steamtug E. A. Souder, hence, at Savannah 28th ult., via Norfolk, for Brunswick, Ga.
Barque Scottish Bride, Allen, hence for Stettin, at Elsinore 12th ult.
Barque Meta, Schultz, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, sailed from Helvoet 14th ult.
Barques Gauss and G. C. Nickels, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 13th ult.
Brig Gazelle, Cole, at Palermo 7th ult., from Messina.
Schr Rachel Vanneman, Vanneman, at Aspinwall 17th ult., from Jacksonville.
Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, hence, at Curacoa 14th ultimo.
Schrs Hattie Ross, Ulrich, and L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schr Baltimore, Dix, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 27th ult.
Schr John L. Merrill, Weeks, hence, at Mobile 27th ult.
Schr Emeline McLane, Sleeper, hence for Bath, sailed from Newport 28th ult.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, from Charleston via Stonington, at Fall River 28th ult.
Schrs John Crockford, Davis, and Arthur S. Simpson, Churn, hence, at Fall River 28th ult.
Schr W. W. Smith, McDevitt, for Philadelphia, at Baltimore 30th ult.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, cleared at Charleston 29th ult. for Philadelphia, with 130,000 feet lumber, 22 tons Tennessee marble, and lot old iron.
Schrs N & H. Gould, Crowell, for Philadelphia; M. R. Carlisle, Potter, for do.; and Wind, Warwick, for Trenton, N. J., sailed from Providence 30th ult.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, from Charleston for Philadelphia, was spoken 26th ult. 30 miles south of Frying Pan Light.
Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

MISCELLANY.

The schooner ashore at Corson's Inlet, N. J., is reported to be the Mary N. Smith, of Boston, for Philadelphia. The Coast Wrecking Company are at work upon her, and expect to float her next high tide.

During the storm on Thursday, a schooner lying at the G street wharf, Washington, D. C., broke loose from her moorings, and drifting out, struck on a rock a short distance from the wharf and sank immediately. This is the second accident of the kind within the past year. Last fall the schr Problem, of Philadelphia, met with a similar accident at the same place; she has since been raised and repaired at an expense almost, if not quite, sufficient for the removal of the obstructions.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS, FORREST BUILDINGS, NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA., And Marble Buildings, No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 4 1 1m*

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT, (Entrance on FOURTH Street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth$

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON, No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and No. 808 WALNUT Street.
2 17$

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 28tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO., Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.
4 29 3m

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER, No. 45 S. TENTH Street.
3 15 6m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO., NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
5 27rp

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm$

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO., No. 34 South SECOND Street,
Have just received a fresh importation of
Genuine Scotch Cheviots, Elegant French Coatings
LATEST STYLES OF
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
FOR THEIR RETAIL DEPARTMENT. [4 3 2mrp

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

SILVERWARE, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE.
BRIDAL SILVER.
C B
NO. 1124 CHESNUT STREET,
3 11 thm$ PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway.
Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.
The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.
You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name.
DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5$ No. 434 RACE Street.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS
All Trunks now made at THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT, Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.
N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.
TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.
2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS FITTER, AND DRAIN LAYER, 243 South Fifteenth Street, Below Locust.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.
4 23 6m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

CLARK & EVANS,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
Open Day and Evening.
Jobbing at Manufacturers' Prices.
Retailing at Wholesale Prices.

Gold Watches,	Stationery,
Silver Watches,	Perfumery,
Fine Jewelry,	Suspenders,
Plated Ware,	Neck Ties,
German Accordeons,	Hosiery,
Splendid Chromos,	Cassimeres,
Photograph Albums,	Linen Table Covers,
Family Bibles,	Linen Napkins,
Table Cutlery,	Linen Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Cutlery,	Woollen Table Covers,
Pocket Books, etc.	Notions, etc. etc.

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR GOODS OF
4 21 wfm2mrp CLARK & EVANS.

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENT
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

WINDOW SCREEN.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.
MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
WINDOW SCREEN
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
SELLERS BROTHERS,
NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18$

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25$

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN St. [2 25 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS (FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO., No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.
4 26

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Especially adapted for family use. BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON. Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 750 pages and an Appendix, $2·50; half morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to
GEORGE GEBBIE, No. 730 SANSOM Street.
4 23 1m

WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE STETSON HOUSE, No. 445 N. THIRD Street.
$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

GOVERNMENT SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.
The Navy Department will offer for sale the prize steamer ATLANTA, as she now lies at League Island, on the 15th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock M.
The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Station.
The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Station within ten days from the day of sale.
A. E. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy.
4 29 14t

WIRE GUARDS, FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS, No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
3fmw$

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
C. RICHINGS BERNARD..........DIRECTRESS
Last engagement in this city of the present organization.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869. CROWN DIAMONDS.
TUESDAY..........MARITANA
WEDNESDAY..........ROSE OF CASTILE
THURSDAY..........CRISPINO
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF A. S. PENNOYER, Business Manager. MARTHA.
SATURDAY MATINEE..........FRA DIAVOLO
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserving.
Family Circle..........50 cents
Amphitheatre..........25 cents
Box sheets now open at Trumpler's Music Store, Chesnut street, and the Academy.
4 28 5t J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 3,
The distinguished author and comedian, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Whose engagement is positively limited to TWELVE NIGHTS.
Previous to his departure for California, and will appear as TERRY THE SWELL,
In his great DRAMATIC SATIRE
Upon the vices, follies, and sensations of the present time, entitled THE LOTTERY OF LIFE. A STORY OF NEW YORK.
Terry the Swell..........MR. JOHN BROUGHAM

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF LOTTA.
LOTTA in a new piece, PEPINA.
MONDAY, EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2,
LOTTA'S original Dual Drama, PEPINA.
PEPINA / MYRTLE MYDDLETON..........LOTTA
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF CUBAN PATIOTS.
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S BENEFIT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
TUNISON & CO..........Proprietors
Third week of the gifted young Lyric Artiste, MISS SUSAN GALTON.
TWO NEW COMIC OPERAS TO-NIGHT, "JESSIE LEA" and "LES DEUX AVEUGLES,"
one by Offenbach, one by Macferran, the whole Company appearing. MATINEE SATURDAY. 5 3 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—First appearance here of THE DASHWOOD SISTERS. First appearance here of HARRY GILBERT, Pantomimist.
Great success of the Premieres. Three Ballets every evening. Gus Williams in six new Songs. Sallie Swift, Louise Robinson, and Kate Partington in their great roles.
LOOK OUT FOR SATURDAY MATINEES.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
From the Hippotheatron Buildings, Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, New York.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT!
The public are respectfully informed that this celebrated metropolitan troupe will exhibit in Philadelphia, ON EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE RACE, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY, May 10, when will be presented a series of those BRILLIANT, EXCITING, AND ELEGANT EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS which for years have proved one of the most popular and successful features of the public amusements of New York, and which, for variety and splendor, will be found UNPARALLELED IN AMERICA!
Full particulars in future advertisements. 5 3 tf

CHESNUT STREET RINK, Corner TWENTY-THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
Open from 8 A. M. to 10½ P. M.
FOR VELOCIPEDE RIDING.
Admission, 10c. Riding tickets, 20 and 50c.
TO-MORROW NIGHT (Tuesday), A PRIZE EXHIBITION.
See Tuesday's papers for particulars. 1t

EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 10 P. M., at the Artist Fund Galleries, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street. Tickets, 25 cents; season tickets, $1; for sale at the Galleries. 4 22 1m

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The Forty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., is now open.
Admission, 25c.; Season Tickets, 50c. [4 26 39t
Open from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S THIRTIETH AND LAST ORCHESTRA MATINEE will be given May 8. 11 4 tf

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1869.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, May 3, for the construction of the following sewers, viz.:—On the line of Stiles street, from Seventeenth street to a point about eighty-seven feet east of Eighteenth street; on Heath street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth street; and on Twenty-first street, from Spruce street to West Delancey, and thence eastward to Twentieth street, with an inside diameter of three feet; and also the following of the diameter of two feet six inches in the clear, viz.:—On Fifteenth street, from Green to Barclay street, and on Darien street, from Girard avenue to Thompson street, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.
4 30 3t

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the following articles, viz.:—
Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete.
Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with Cases and Straps complete.
The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.
The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office.
Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.
Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.
The time for the reception of the above mentioned proposals is extended to MONDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 M., and the time for furnishing the supplies to the 10th day of July next.
By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.
L. B. NORTON, Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Property and Disbursing Officer.
4 26 6t

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1869.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, May 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the manufacture and delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal of
225 Knapsacks.
225 Haversacks.
225 Canteens, with Corks and Straps.
Samples of which can be seen at this Office, and to which the articles must conform in all respects.
Bidders will state in their proposals how soon the articles can be delivered, which must not be later than the 8th of June next.
The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Any additional information desired by the parties wishing to bid, will be furnished upon application at this Office, where also blank forms of proposals can be obtained.
H. M. ENOS, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.
4 29 6t

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869.

ATTENTION!

On Tuesday of next week, May 11, the Republican party of Philadelphia will hold its delegate elections for the purpose of selecting the conventions by whom the delegates to the State Convention will be chosen. To-morrow afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 8, the registering officers of each division will meet at the places of holding the delegate elections, for the purpose of revising and correcting the registry.

It is of the utmost importance to every citizen who intends or desires to vote the Republican ticket next October, that he should see to it that his name is placed on the list of the division in which he resides. If his name be not already enrolled, and he neglect to supply the defect, he will be unable to participate in the delegate elections on the following Tuesday. It is on that day that the real contest for the year is to be fought. If the substantial members of the party, the men who give it character and weight before the world, the men whose money goes towards supporting the necessary machinery, the men upon whom fall the burdens of taxation — if these men neglect their duty to-morrow and on the following Tuesday, the delegate elections, the district conventions, and the State Convention, in turn, will fall into the hands of the political tricksters, and will be manipulated by them in their own selfish and corrupt interests alone, without any decent regard for the wishes or interests of the mass of the party and the people. The success of this class of men in the past has involved the party in ignominious and needless defeat at the polls; and even when their management has not resulted in defeat, it has been instrumental in bringing about a result still more disastrous, by placing in power men of their own class who have brought disgrace upon the party in the halls of legislation and elsewhere. The adjournment of the Legislature did not occur so long ago as to permit the remembrance of its iniquitous doings to be smothered in the minds of the people. With scarcely an exception, the Republican members of this body were placed in nomination without the participation of the class of voters to whom we are now appealing; and almost without exception, their conduct at Harrisburg was characterized by the most high-handed defiance of common decency and the rights and wishes of the people whom they falsely claimed to represent.

We need not remind the 60,000 Republican voters of Philadelphia that they hold in their hands the power of remedying the shameless abuses which have been perpetrated in the name of the Republican party of the State of Pennsylvania. A general attendance upon the delegate elections will result in the selection of men who will have some decent regard for the wishes of their constituents, who will impart to the convention in which they take their seats the confidence and respect of the people, and who will place before the voters of the State candidates for the highest offices within their control against whom no breath of suspicion or reproach can be raised. It is true that we do not have to deal with the legislative candidates just yet, but we are entrusted with the selection of candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court; and if the people present a bold and unassailable front on these questions, the struggle over the next Legislature will be vastly simplified, and the triumph of justice and decency be brought within our reach. Of one thing, the professional politician can rest assured in this connection. The Republican press of this city is no longer at their back. If they make another attempt to defy the people, they will encounter every respectable journal in Philadelphia face to face, and they will find them determined and earnest in their opposition to the nomination and election of men whose sole actuating principle is reckless and indiscriminate plunder. Let every honest and decent man in the party put his shoulder to the wheel, and let him commence the work of strengthening the Republican party to-morrow!

"ANTIDOTE" FOR RADICAL "POISON."

Our Democratic contemporary the *Age* contains an article headed, in staring capitals, "Important Announcement—Reduction of Terms to Mail Subscribers — Great Inducement to Clubs," in which the public receive not only the pleasing information that the daily issue of that journal will be furnished for the trifling sum of eight dollars per annum, but that such extraordinary inducements are offered to clubs, that fifty copies of the weekly *Age*, "for one year, all addressed to one person," and "a copy of the daily *Age*, for one year, to getter-up of the club," will be regularly despatched, in the mails, on receipt of the insignificant amount of fifty dollars. The fact is not distinctly set forth that the organ of the Democracy would be willing to accept greenbacks for all this precious store of information, and it is barely possible that there is a mental reservation on this point, or that the faithful will understand the impossibility of obtaining such invaluable treasures of political knowledge for anything less substantial than genuine Democratic constitutional gold and silver coinage. But we fear that the *Age* has permitted its proselyting zeal to so far outrun its business judgment as to actually offer its weekly issue, in clubs, for the paltry trifle of a greenback dollar, and to accept printed paper promises, many of which are decorated with the portraits of historical personages odious to the Democracy, as a full equivalent for its precious teachings.

The generosity and importance of this magnanimous offer have so deeply touched us that we depart from our usual rules in regard to gratuitous advertising, for the purpose of apprising all our readers of the cheap entertainment to which they are invited, and we are moved to this display of journalistic courtesy, more especially, by the candid confession of the *Age*. After acknowledging that radical journals possess a wide and general circulation, it adds, in italics, *"the poison they thus eagerly distribute must be met, at every point, by an antidote,"* and with commendable and wholly disinterested zeal for the public welfare, it declares that "this can only be done by giving prompt and liberal encouragement to the Democratic press of the country."

The people are now placed in as sublime and independent an attitude as Cato, when he proudly said:—"My bane and antidote are both before me," and they have all the privileges awarded by the expounder of the mysteries of the menagerie—"You pays your money and you takes your choice." The most confusing point left is in reference to classification, and to the establishment of a distinct understanding as to what shall be considered a "bane" and what an "antidote;" but the *Age* is clear that the radical doctrines are "poison." For some poisons whisky is popularly considered one of the best remedies, and if the *Age* thoroughly satisfies the Democracy that its columns will be made as spicy and agreeable as internal applications of this specific, we see no good reason why its circulation should not become even larger than that of its illustrious colaborer, the La Crosse *Democrat*. The great feature of the stimulating treatment, however, is that it must be very thorough. If whisky is to be used, it must be used not by the gill but by the quart, and among the genuine Nasby Democracy by the gallon. If Democracy is to be applied as an antidote for Republicanism, it must be, in the classic language of Pomeroy, "red-hot," and the *Age*, to ensure complete success, must go the "whole figure." When, for instance, the mind of a modern reader has become poisoned by radical teachings in favor of abolition, let it boldly advocate slavery—the perpetuation of the institution wherever it exists—its speedy revival in all the Southern States, its extension to the Territories, and its eventual introduction into all the Northern States, and every other portion of the civilized world. If it is a good thing, there cannot be too much of it; and the radical poison is far too powerful to be neutralized by any small-beer attacks on negro suffrage or the appointment of a few negroes to office. Let it fall back for materials for its antidote on the staple doctrines of its party, as they were expounded in the days of its prosperity, when it fomented the Rebellion for the express purpose of perpetuating and extending the favorite institution.

Patients afflicted with the radical poison which predisposes them to pay the public debt must be actively plied with heavy doses of repudiation. The platform of the Tammany Hall Convention is very good in its way, but it is scarcely powerful enough for desperate cases. The great Democratic doctor, Pomeroy, prescribed the most popular as well as the most effective remedy when he administered column after column of advice to wipe out the debt, as school-boys wipe figures off their slates, and when he held up the "bloated bondholders" as objects of popular execration. It is idle for the *Age* to offer any rose-water antidote, any prevarications about the exact terms of the laws authorizing the existing loans. The radical "poison" has so thoroughly saturated the constitution of all honest and intelligent men that it must resort to the most desperate and drastic remedies, or leave them to their unhappy fate.

For the radical "poison" which predisposes men to uphold the new Southern State governments, the *Age* can furnish no effective antidote less powerful than the proposition of its recent candidate for the Vice-Presidency—a new rebellion; but from present appearances the Southern people are becoming so well satisfied with the new order of things, that they will need no help from the North to suppress such an outbreak. If the "antidote" is not quickly applied, the "poison" will have done its work so thoroughly that no remedies of the *Age* can effect a cure.

In regard to the suppression of the old Rebellion, and the restoration of the authority of the National Government, the radical "poison" which countenanced and sustained the mighty movement for the Union can no longer be neutralized. We suppose the *Age* will scarcely even attempt to furnish an "antidote" for this successful influence. Its best resource will be to bewail the downfall of Democracy caused by the surrender of the Confederate armies, and to inspire in the breasts of the citizens of Pennsylvania a feeling of regret that General Lee was not successful at the battle of Gettysburg.

We beg our readers to remember that all these, together with many others antidotes too tedious to enumerate, can be had daily for the sum of eight dollars per annum, or weekly, in clubs, for the sum of one dollar. Ho, all ye who suffer from the radical poison, step up to the *Age* office and be cured! Learn there how to be sorry that freedom has supplanted slavery; that repudiation has been spurned; that the Union has been restored. "Macbeth" asked in vain for a physician who could minister to a mind diseased, but in this progressive century all unhappy radicalized mental constitutions can seek the soothing comforts of the *Age*.

Haggerty has been caught. He resorted to a neat device, worthy of his great genius, to get loose upon another specimen of straw bail. But, although Judge Brewster had left the bench for the day, he had not resigned his position, and Haggerty was sent below. Now that this law-defying scoundrel is within the clutches of justice, we trust that he will not go scot free. Let the District Attorney work up his case without delay, and let the Court mete out to him the full measure of punishment which he has so long merited. And when he is once safely bestowed in Cherry Hill, let the Governor be watched!

The demand of young Bower's counsel for a motion in arrest of judgment after their client had almost been acquitted, was nothing short of a defiance of the right of every person in the community to be protected from death through gross carelessness.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Academy Exhibition.

The American, and especially the Philadelphia, portion of the spring exhibition of the Academy is usually strongest in the landscape branch of art; and although the display this year is not as gratifying as it has been in some past seasons, there are a number of works of much merit and promise, which are entitled to favorable notice.

Mr. T. J. Fennimore, one of our youngest artists, exhibits four pictures, of which "Mount Washington, N. H.," No. 127, is the largest and most important. This work is more elaborate than anything that Mr. Fennimore has yet attempted, and he has bestowed upon it a great deal of study and patient labor. Barring a trifling tendency to hardness in the trees in the middle distance, and a flatness in those in the foreground, the picture is a success, and it will do much towards advancing the artist's reputation. The atmosphere is good, the various effects of light and shade are very skilfully managed, and there is some vigorous painting in the foreground. "Schuylkill River and Columbia Bridge," No. 169, is good in color, and the sky especially is exceedingly well rendered. No. 208, another view on the Schuylkill, and No. 131, "Nole's Lake, N. H.," are clever works which show improvement.

Mr. W. T. Richards has two pictures, "On the Wissahickon," No. 143, and "A View on Lake Thun," No. 67, which shows some of the best features of his latest style. The view on the Wissahickon in particular is a very pleasing work, carefully and even elaborately painted, but without the hardness which characterized some of this artist's earlier efforts. Mr. Richards is a thoughtful and earnest student of nature, and in his knowledge of aerial perspective and other equally important points he is far in advance of most of his contemporaries. Too much minuteness and unimportant detail somewhat detracted from the effect of his best works a few years ago, but of late he has adopted a freer style of handling, in which all the best results of his years of study are apparent, and which retains all the best features of his earlier manner. Mr. Richards had a number of pictures in the Artists' Fund Exhibition last winter, and we regret that he has not contributed more largely to the Academy.

The largest and most elaborate landscape in the present exhibition is "Morning in the Valley of the Battenkill, Vt.," No. 113, by D. W. C. Boutelle, of Bethlehem, whom we have been accustomed to number among our Philadelphia artists. This picture is low in tone, and its merits do not strike the observer at first glance, but it improves on acquaintance, and it is indisputably the finest work that Mr. Boutelle has yet produced. The picture is carefully studied and vigorously painted, and the peculiar atmospheric effect of a cool, cloudy morning is exceedingly well rendered. "The Spoils of the Saucon," No. 186, a bunch of brook trout, a good study of its kind, and "Sunset on the Sea Coast," No. 215, a little crude in color, are by the same artist.

"A View on Panther Creek, Cambria county, Pa.," No. 74, and "A Glimpse of a Ravine," No. 126, by George Hetzel, of Pittsburg, are rather greyer in tone than is usual with this artist, and consequently lose some of the attractive qualities which distinguished his works previously exhibited here. With this exception, however, they show an advance, and are favorable specimens of an artist who excels in this particular line of subjects.

Mr. Edmund D. Lewis, who appears to retrograde rather than advance, contributes "Moro Castle, Havana," No. 123; "Scene in the Happy Valley, Maryland," No. 147; "Vale of Wyoming," No. 170; "Waterbury River, Vermont," No. 229; "The Mountain Lake," No. 241, and "On the Susquehanna," Mo. 253, all of which are in the effective but careless style which Mr. Lewis appears to think sufficient for all purposes. Eight or ten years ago there was no young artist that gave more promise than Mr. Lewis, but since then he has exhibited very little improvement; indeed, many of his early pictures were far superior to his present ones. Of Mr. Lewis' ability there can be no doubt; and it is certainly time for him to think about executing a work that will do something for his reputation.

"The Stocking Knitter," No. 20; "Morning," No. 89; and the "Cottage," No. 91, by George B. Wood, Jr., are three clever little pictures by an artist who has improved greatly within the past year or two. Mr. Wood's figure studies are better than his landscapes, and the "Stocking Knitter," a water color sketch of which is in the exhibition now open at the Artists' Fund rooms, is a very pleasant picture, which indicates that this artist has found the line of art best suited to his talents.

A couple of small but excellent landscapes, Nos. 25 and 27, by James R. Woodwell, of Pittsburg; "Glimpse of the Summer Land," No. 23, by Joseph John; "A Street in Rotterdam," No. 39, "Silver Lake, New York," No. 55, and "The Wagoner of the Alleghanies," No. 167, by Russell Smith; "Winter Sport," No. 105, and "An Autumn Evening on French Creek, West Virginia," No. 138, by S. P. Dyke, and "Peak's Island, near Portland, Maine," No. 161, by Mrs. E. A. Christie, a picture of much merit, are all the landscapes by Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians that are worthy of special mention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ NOTICE.—WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, FOOT OF BRIDGE AVENUE, CAMDEN, N. J.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office in CAMDEN, on TUESDAY, May 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve the ensuing year.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
It Secretary West Jersey Railroad.

☞ THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION of the TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Green, hold their Fourth Anniversary at the Church THIS EVENING. Addresses by Rev. Drs. BOARDMAN, HENSON, RANDOLPH, and Hon. HENRY VINCENT, the English orator. Exercises to commence at ¾ before 8 o'clock. It*

☞ FEEDER DAM COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 233 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, May 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

It* T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869.

The Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. B. B. COMEGYS,

5 3 6t Cashier.

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1869.

JOHN H. WATT has been elected Cashier of this Bank from this date, in place of John Hockley, Esq., resigned. THOMAS SMITH,

5 1 3t President.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.

5 1 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

GRANDFATHER'S SUNDAY COAT.

It was of home-made woven stuff,
A genuine azure blue;
And Grandma wove the cloth herself
In seventeen- ninety-two.

It was not cut as coats are now;
The sleeves were made so tight,
He had to rise to put it on
Before the morning light.

With collar of tremendous size,
This venerable coat
Rose up against the back of his head,
And warmed his neck and throat.

So queer in those peculiar days
The fashions did prevail,
The hinder part of the coat was shaped
Much like a swallow's tail.

They kept things long in Grandpa's days:
From records it appears
That he wore this most remarkable coat
Some fifteen or twenty years.

But coats are nicer, and cheaper now,
You can buy for a trifle, or more,
Better coats than grandfather ever saw,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S STORE.

Brass Coats with Blue Buttons are all the now go for evening entertainments.

Light pants, of delicate hues and tasteful cut, enable the American citizen of the most moderate means to outshine Her Majesty's subjects in the new Court Rig just inaugurated for her receptions.

Everything in the masculine clothes line that a male human can want, for business or pleasure, at prices so far below what our grandparents used to pay, that, if those venerable persons were to call in and see they would open their eyes so wide that their measure could not be taken.

DO YOU WANT THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY?
THEN BRING YOUR MONEY
TO
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
PURSE, $300. Mile heats. Three in five to harness. MONDAY, May 3.
J. Turner names b. m. Kate.
Owner names g. m. Lucy.
Owner names b. m. Flash. Admission, $1. 1t

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

SEVERE TEST
AND
GREAT TRIUMPH
OF
MAISER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

At the Great Fire and entire destruction of the MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS.

The MAISER SAFE used by Mr. Proskauer, the Caterer, at the great Odd Fellows' Ball, was taken from the ruins the day after the fire, and opened on the ground, before an immense crowd of spectators. Notwithstanding that it had been at a white heat for a long time, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

The hero has returned to his companions at

MAISER'S SAFE STORE,
No. 434 RACE Street,
Where he can be examined. 5 3 mwflm

PHOTO-MINIATURES, ETC.

MR. BROADBENT

Would respectfully advise his friends and the public that he has resumed the practice of PHOTOGRAPHY, and is prepared, in company with Mr. PHILLIPS, to take Photographs in every variety of style, including

Photo-Miniatures, Ivorytypes,

and the new style of CRAYON PICTURES, in the best possible manner and of any size.

Messrs. BROADBENT & PHILLIPS beg to add the assurance that customers who favor them with a visit will meet with courteous attention and prompt execution of their orders.

Prices moderate.

Please call and see specimens.

BROADBENT & PHILLIPS,
No. 1206 Chesnut Street,
5 1 smw3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

ANNIHILATOR.

THEY FLATTER, BUT TO KILL.

'Tis drug disease produces more
Disaster, death, a hundred score,
Than every other ill combined,
That has or can afflict mankind.

For dragging quickly breeds Catarrh;
'Tis here, 'tis there, both near and far;
A most disgusting, sad disease,
Hits every class on shore or seas.

That hacking, hawking, spitting shows,
Catarrh afflicts the head and nose;
The throat and lungs will shortly toll;
Consumption seated; toll the bell.

Dulness, deafness, melancholy,
Teach men and women drugs are folly,
If not too late, ANNIHILATOR,
Made by WOLCOTT, drives the traitor.

To WOLCOTT'S OFFICE, come and try it;
When satisfied, then you can buy it;
One dollar bottle fills a cup
That holds a pint for snuffing up.

And when *Catarrh* attacks the head,
Fulness and colds or blues,
ANNIHILATOR use instead
Of *doses* that abuse.

The *throat* and palate do require
This *liquid* for the nose;
It *cleans* the mucus, cools the fire,
And all obstruction goes.

Consumption's *mother* is Catarrh,
And countless millions die;
In city, country, near and far,
On beds of death they lie.

Catarrh comes *first*; Consumption *next*,
And by corruption led
Into the stomach, is my text,
From *Ulcers* in the head.

Then cure Catarrh, and never dread
Consumption of the Lungs;
Clear out the matter from the head,
While skeptics wag their tongues.

WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR try;
Pint bottles are in store,
At druggists' on their counters lie,
One Dollar at your door.

If proof you ask, *what* can compare
To Hundred Eighty-one?
AT WOLCOTT'S place on Chatham square
All try it free, my son.

A standard *article* is known,
'Tis public everywhere,
And all who come are freely shown
The *proof*, on Chatham square.

FOOD MAKES THE BLOOD, BONE, AND MUSCLE.

No medicine of any description contains a particle of nutrition. Those who disbelieve this doctrine will please stop eating food and try to live on the doses that ignorance recommends. We go a step further, and positively assert that no remedy ever invented has a single curative property in its composition. Healing power is inherent, and all that medicines can do at the utmost is simply to assist nature. The stomach was never intended for medicine. All doses swallowed mix with the food, and thus inoculate the blood with disease. Catarrh is an ulceration of the mucous membranes of the head. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR washes it of the filth, and nature thus assisted heals the ulcer. Thousands are so ignorant that they submit to dosing the stomach, ruining the digestive organs instead of removing the difficulty in the head, the real cause of the trouble. Remove the corruption in the head and nature will heal.

No snuff-taker lives but has Catarrh; no stone-cutter who follows his trade but has Catarrh; every inmate of every very dusty factory, who has been employed therein six months, but has Catarrh; every miller in flouring-mills has Catarrh. Excessive dust of any kind will always soon produce this disease. Heavy and repeated colds will also cause Catarrh. This disease soons ruins the voice, taste, smell, hearing, memory, and oftentimes the sight, and induces nervousness, indigestion, and a bilious stomach, caused by the discharge of matter into the throat. Consumption soon follows. Pills and doses hasten this disease, but WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR washes the head and mucous membranes, and cures this dangerous complaint. Pint bottles, $1; are sold at all drug stores. It can be tested free of cost at No. 181 Chatham square.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of $5; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 CHATHAM Square, N. Y. It

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TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS.
DIXEY & CO.
STORE AND OFFICE
NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED
DRAIN PIPES,
With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.
DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,
HOT-AIR FLUES,
HOPPERS,
GARDEN VASES,
STATUARY, ETC.

PLUMBERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS Will consult their interests by giving us a call.

Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice,

Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours,
5 3tf DIXEY & CO.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

DAMAGED COTTON.
POWELL & WEST, Auctioneers,

Will sell on TUESDAY (To-morrow), at 1 o'clock, at Old Depot, S. W. Corner of NINTH and GREEN Streets, for account of whom it may concern,

A LARGE LOT OF COTTON,

Damaged by water at late fire. It

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AT
No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
MILLIKEN'S NEW STORE
For Linens and House-furnishing Goods.
BRANCH OF
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH Street,
FRESH STOCK OF BEST LINEN GOODS,
OF
Our Own Importation, at Importers' Prices.

ALSO, LARGE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS,

Piques, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Mulls, Tucked Muslins, Muslin Sheetings, Gauze Flannels, Summer Blankets, Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts, Furniture Chintzes, Table and Piano Covers, Etc. Etc.

N. B.—The former customers of the store will please observe that Mr. McMullan's Salesladies remain with us, and will wait on them as formerly.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer and Household Dry Goods,
No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET
5 1 9t **And No. 828 ARCH STREET.**

The Rain Made it Necessary to Change the

LADIES' DAY,
AND WE HAVE FIXED
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5,
For the First Display of Our Complete Stock of
YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.

The Ladies of Philadelphia and vicinity are invited, at all times,

TO VISIT OUR NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

But for Best Selection Notice will be Given of the
OPENING OF NEW GOODS.

NOTE.—This Department is on the first floor, to the rear of the dome. Saleswomen as well as Salesmen are in attendance, and every polite attention will be given to lady customers.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CLOTHIER.

GOOD BLACK SILKS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
HAVE NOW IN STOCK
EVERY GRADE OF GOOD BLACK SILKS,
That from long experience they can recommend suitable for
DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS,
And which they are selling
At the Very Lowest Rates.
ALSO, ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF
FANCY AND PLAIN SILKS.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings English Opera Company will commence a brief season this evening with Auber's *Crown Diamonds*. On Tuesday *Maritana* will be given; on Wednesday, *Rose of Castile*; on Thursday, *Crispino and the Fairy*. *Fra Diavolo* is announced for the matinee on Saturday.

AT THE ARCH Lotta commences her third week this evening with a new drama entitled *Pepina*, in which she will appear as "Pepina" and "Myrtle Myddleton." The performance will be enlivened by a new dance and song, written by Mr. Craig; a double dance by Lotta and Miss Summerfield; a new banjo solo and song by Lotta; a duet and walk around by Lotta and Mr. Craig; "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," with drum accompaniment, by Lotta, and an Irish song, also by Lotta. With such a combination of attractions, the new piece needs no special recommendation to secure a full house on its first representation.

On Thursday evening the performance will be for the benefit of the Cuban patriots.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John Brougham will commence an engagement this evening, appearing as "Terry the Swell" in his "great dramatic satire upon the vices, follies, and sensations of the day," entitled *The Lottery of Life*.

Brougham's new burlesque of *Much Ado About the Merchant of Venice* will shortly be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT the Elsie Holt English Burlesque Troupe will commence an engagement on next Monday, under the management of Mr. J. McDonough, with Byron's latest burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia, La Grande Doctresse*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton and company will appear this evening in two new pieces—*Jessie Lea*, a comic opera, by Mr. G. A. Macferran, which has never been produced in this country; and an operetta by Offenbach, entitled *Les Deux Aveugles*. Between the pieces Mr. Kelleher will sing a ballad.

AT THE AMERICAN several new artists will appear and several novelties will be presented this evening. Three ballets will be given, in which the eight *premieres* will execute some of their most graceful dances, and the programme will combine an infinite variety of entertaining features which will be appreciated by the amusement loving public.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will lecture on his favorite subject of "Temperance" on Friday evening next, at the Chesnut Street Rink, 23d and Chesnut, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The tickets issued for the other Rink will be used.

—Herr Methfessel, the famous composer of German popular, patriotic, and student songs, died last month in his eighty-fifth year.

—At the Theatre Dejazet, in Paris, in the *Faust* burlesque, "Marguerite" is furnished with a speaking doll, and her apotheosis takes place in Godard's balloon.

—St. Petersburg has a new national opera called *The Inhabitants of Nijni Novgorod*, in which one scene represents a triumphal entry into Moscow with twenty real horses.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHAT IS A TONIC?—Bear this in mind—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant—*a stimulant, unmodified by any medicinal substances, is not a tonic, but* A DEBILITANT. In HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the *rye spirit* which forms the alcoholic basis of the BITTERS, by careful and repeated rectification. The juices of the valuable roots, barks, and herbs infused into this wholesome product of the finest grain, still further modify its nature; so that it becomes, in fact, a simple diffusive agent, *minus* all the heady and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the safe and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective—increasing their active power, and diffusing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating headache, as unmedicated stimulants are apt to do, this salubrious tonic is the best known remedy for that complaint. It calms and soothes cerebral excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, invigorates the bowels, determines the fluids to the surface, improves the appetite, increases the animal vigor, regulates organic action, and, from its mild yet effective alterative qualities, is the very best preparation that can be administered to the weaker sex in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them.

[COPY.]

OFFICE H. H. RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers, No. 413 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, April 16, 1869.

Messrs. Coe, Wetherill & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, Bulletin Building, Philadelphia.—Gentlemen:—In making up our list of newspapers selected from the entire press of the U. S. in which to insert our advertisements, after receiving your proposals and those of other parties, we have concluded to place the same in your hands for insertion.

From past business intercourse with you, and a personal knowledge of your extensive facilities, we have every confidence that our interests will be satisfactorily served.

Be pleased to have our advertisements promptly inserted in the list of ten hundred and sixty-three (1063) newspapers herewith handed you.

Very respectfully,
H. H. RICHARDS & CO.

A SONNET.—
The velocipedestrians are rolling around
With their feats, with their feet lifted up from the ground,
But I've something to tell you about that is stranger,
And a safe thing to put your loose change out of danger.
The people who run on velocipedes so
Will be bored by-and-by with the circular show;
But the *circular we* show can never be bored,
There's the place for your money and bonds to be stored.
The Spherical Safe made by Marvin & Co.
Is the best thing yet offered, as far as we know;
And we ask you to call and examine its points,
Though as round as the moon, and is made without joints,
The burglar will find it a very large pill,
Too hard to be taken with powder or drill.
For sale by MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street (Masonic Hall.)

WASHBURNE goes to France.
CURTIN goes to Russia.
MOTLEY goes to England.
EVERYBODY goes to CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street, for really Fashionable Clothing. The best Cutters in the State are there.

TROUBLESOME COUGHS AND COLDS, SORE THROAT, and HOARSENESS are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It gives immediate relief in all *Affections of the Lungs* by producing a free expectoration of the phlegm which obstructs them, thus quieting the Cough, relieving the inflammation, and giving diseased organs a chance to heal. Sold by all Druggists.

MANY little boys, and their mothers too, were disappointed on Saturday by being prevented by the rain from visiting Mr. Wanamaker's new establishment, and inspecting his stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing. They will be glad enough to see, by to-day's advertisement, that he has appointed another "Ladies' Day," and that on Wednesday, if the weather should prove favorable, they may have an opportunity of spending a pleasant hour in looking through this palatial store and admiring the novelties of the spring fashions in their line of clothing for boys.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—The "Wine Bitters" of Alfred Speer are destined to supersede all other Bitters in the market, just as his "Pure Wines" are now preferred to any other ever made in this country or imported from other countries, for the simple reason that they are the pure juice of the grape made good by age and unadulterated. Sold by Druggists.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.—BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.—
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Garibaldis and Bismarks.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Business Suits, $9 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Chesterfields.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *New Styles Walking Coats.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Dress Suits.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Light Overcoats.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Spring Overcoats, $6.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Black Suits, $17 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Melton Suits, $15 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Youths' Chesterfields.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Youths' Metropolitan Sacks.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Black Dress Pants, $5 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Black Dress Vests, $3 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Clergymen's Suits.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Silk Faced Chesterfields.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Register Walking Coats.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Paletot Street Coats.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Harris Cassimere Suits.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *New Styles Boys' Jackets.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Every-day Pants, $2 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Silk Mixed Suits.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Boys' Department, First Floor.*
Wanamaker & Brown's, *Custom Department, the largest in Philadelphia.*

S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
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🏛 OAK HALL.
🏛 OAK HALL.
🏛 OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

CORYELL—FOW.—June 8, 1868, by Alderman Francis Hood, Mr. THO. F. CORYELL to Miss ANNIE E., only daughter of the late Jacob Fow, Esq., of Philadelphia.

RANDOLPH—BUTTIN.—On the 30th ultimo, by Rev. L. P. Hornberger, MARTIN V. RANDOLPH, of Harrisburg, to CECILIA BUTTIN, of this city.

DIED.

CURRAN.—On the 2d instant, BERNARD CURRAN, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2410 Hamilton street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

NELSON.—On the 2d instant, JOHN NELSON, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Vaux Lodge, No. 253, A. Y. M.; Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. of O. F.; Ashland Encampment, No. 45, I. O. of O. F.; Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 122, K. of P.; and Liberty Temple of Honor, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 443 Monroe street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

OSLER.—On the 1st instant, son of George and Elizabeth S. Osler, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 330 Line street, South Camden, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock.

PEACOCK.—On Sunday, May 2, LOUISA VANUXEM, widow of the late James Peacock.

Funeral services at the house of Dr. W. S. Forbes, No. 233 S. Forty-second street, on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. Interment at Harrisburg. 5

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
4 15 thstu 12t No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

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Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!
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KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of
EASTERN ICE.
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ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:

8 lbs. daily	50 cents	per week.
12 " "	75	" "
16 " "	90	" "
20 " "	$1 05	" "

Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—
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WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
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TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 lmrp
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day entered into copartnership for the transaction of the business of Bankers and Brokers, at No. 121 South THIRD Street, under the name of WORK & MILNE. SAMUEL WORK, FRANCIS F. MILNE.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1869. 5 1 3t*

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 59p

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 FETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paper-hangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way. 4 30 1m*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK,
Have just published:

WALLACE'S MALAY ARCHIPELAGO.
THE MALAY ARCHIPELAGO: The Land of the Orang-Utan and the Bird of Paradise. A Narrative of Travel, with Studies of Man and Nature. By ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, Author of "Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro," "Palm Trees of the Amazon," etc. With ten Maps and Fifty-one elegant Illustrations. Crown 8vo., Cloth, $3 50.

KATHLEEN.
A Novel. By the Author of "Raymond's Heroine." 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

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NOTES, CRITICAL, EXPLANATORY, AND PRACTICAL, ON THE BOOK OF PSALMS. By ALBERT BARNES, Author of "Notes on the New Testament," "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," etc. etc. Complete in Three Volumes. *Vols. II. and III. just ready.* 12mo., Cloth, $1 50 per volume.

BREAKING A BUTTERFLY:
OR, BLANCHE ELLERSLIE'S ENDING. By the Author of "Guy Livingstone," "Sword and Gown," "Brakespeare," "Sans Merci," "Maurice Dering," etc. Illustrated. 8vo, Paper, 35 cents.

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THAT BOY OF NORCOTT'S. By CHARLES LEVER, Author of "The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly," "Barrington," "Maurice Tiernay," "The Daltons," "Charles O'Malley," etc. With Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, 25 cents.

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SCHOOL AND FAMILY SLATE, with Cards, for Instruction in Writing, Printing, Drawing, and Arithmetic. $12 per dozen.

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HER MAJESTY'S TOWER. Historic Studies in the Tower of London. With Frontispiece Plan of the Tower. 12mo, Cloth, 60 cents.

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NEW WINDOWS AND MOSAICS IN ST. PAUL'S.

From the London Saturday Review.

"The noblest edifice erected, since the Reformation, to the worship of God," has been long "left cold and cheerless." Sir Christopher Wren, it is well known, intended that the interior of St. Paul's should receive, though not lavish, yet appropriate decoration; he wished that some eminent Italian artist should be called in to adorn the cupola with rich and durable mosaics. His plan, however, was overruled by Commissioners, both ecclesiastical and secular, as too novel to be liked and too costly to be paid for. And instead of such mosaics—"paintings for eternity"—the world has for nearly a century had to endure the empty and pretentious compositions of Sir James Thornhill—works which, happily nearly invisible, may now with advantage be wholly swept away. Yet unfortunately the "barren stateliness" of the general interior has been held to be in keeping with Protestantism, and thus this grim desolation was sustained sacred to the Reformation, in lasting testimony as it were against Rome. Even George III, when he wanted to do something in mitigation of the evil, was opposed by the ecclesiastics; and the Academy, including Reynolds, its President, when they offered, in a moment of youthful generous impulse, "to paint at their own expense a series of Scriptural histories for the decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral," were thwarted by Bishop and Archbishop, under the plea that the plan "would occasion great noise and clamor as an artful intrusion of Popery." Happily we live in a day when zeal for the Church no longer prescribes hostility to the arts. Thus, when a meeting was convened in the Mansion House to raise funds "for the renovation and decoration of the interior of the Cathedral of St. Paul, in accordance with the original designs of Sir Christopher Wren," the first resolution was moved by the Bishop of Oxford; while the late Dean, on behalf of himself and the Chapter, expressed gratitude for the wide and influential support given to the great work. Furthermore, in the *Annals of St. Paul's*, Dean Milman speaks to the following effect:—"I should wish to see such decorations introduced as might give some splendor, without disturbing the solemnity and simplicity of the edifice, some color to enliven and gladden the eye. I would see the dome, instead of brooding in dead weight over the area below, expanding and elevating the soul towards heaven. I would see the sullen white of the roof, the arches, the cornices, the capitals, and the walls, broken and enlivened by gilding. I would see the adornments carried out in a rich, but harmonious (and as far as possible from gaudy) style, in unison with our simple form of worship."

Having thus stated the needs of the case, and the general principles of the plan proposed, we will now speak more in detail of the decorations already effected. Of the gilding, upon which the late Dean laid, as we have seen, some stress, we need say nothing more than it has been so applied as to accentuate the leading lines of construction, and thus to relieve by light and color an oppressive dreariness. Of the painted windows and mosaics we will speak more at large. In the outset we may remark that the interior of St. Paul's is, by common consent, inferior to the exterior, that the details confess to haste and carelessness, and that, as in St. Peter's, the windows are rather holes knocked through the walls for the admission of light than architectural designs. Altogether it must be admitted that Italian styles are less favorable to painted glass than Gothic. No mullions or traceries having been constructed by Wren, and it being impossible that the figures in glass could stand without support, columns, friezes, pediments, etc., had to be included in the painted compositions of the windows. Thus, at the West-end St. Paul is converted, and in the central East window Christ is crucified, under remarkably handsome structures of the Cinque-cento. It may be observed that, in these two grand East and West windows, which, as first instalments, have come from Munich, there has been a threefold responsibility. First, Mr. Penrose, who, with praiseworthy moderation, seeks simply to do what Wren might have done if entrusted with the decoration of his own structure, provided architectural designs to serve, when executed in glass, as stately surroundings to the figures. Thus the style of the building, which may be designated in general terms as Palladian, imposed the design of the glass; hence these windows, by the inevitable conditions of the case, are removed from early treatments identified with Gothic architecture, and become, almost of necessity, allied to later developments belonging to Cinque-cento, Palladian, and Renaissance styles. Of course the works now presented to the public will be praised or censured accordingly. Then, secondly, Professor Schnorr is responsible for the drawing and composition of the figures. We need scarcely remind our readers that Professor Julius Schnorr von Karolsfeld, known in this country through his Bible prints and otherwise, is a leader in the Munich school of mural painting. Accordingly, his designs for these windows are distinguished by the accuracy in form, the science of composition, and the academic and somewhat artificial treatment which distinguish that school. The cartoons being thus studiously elaborated, the final responsibility was thrown upon Chevalier Ainmiller, the well-known inspector of the Royal Manufactory of Glass Painting in Munich. The windows now set up in St. Paul's, like those in the cathedrals of Cologne and Glasgow, and in the church of Sta. Maria Hilf, Munich, are products from this royal factory. The finished works may be designated in few words. The general characteristics of the style are those of the Cinque-cento. The compositions aspire to an architectonic pomp worthy of the epoch of Raffaelle. The Mosaic system, at least in its somewhat abrupt brilliance, and its broken piecemeal of tesseræ, is surrendered for a manner which assimilates glass-painting to oil-painting. And, instead of an assemblage or galaxy of colors, each lustrous as a jewel, the composition is delicately modulated in its polychrome, broken into half-tones, till it gently passes through atmospheric distance into a grey blue of sky which dawns as the firmament in at the window. To quote the words of the late Mr. Winston, we may say that the object sought by these windows, in common with other works of the Munich school, is "a union of the severe and excellent drawing of the early Florentine oil-paintings with the coloring and arrangement of the glass-paintings of the latter half of the sixteenth century."

We have neither space nor inclination to resume the interminable controversies which Munich windows have provoked whenever they have presented themselves to the notice of English critics. Within the limits at our command, it seems best to attempt merely such impartial statement as may give to these latest attempts fair consideration. To try to shake the convictions of devout mediævalists were waste of time; moreover, it is scarcely to be expected that reverent Gothicists will put themselves to the pain of entering St. Paul's at all; and, within our experience, the painters in glass are the most intolerant of people. To opponents then it may bring some consolation to be told that the new windows are open to the old objection of being less of the quality of glass than of painted blinds and picture transparencies. It is the misfortune of all the grandiose tableaux which come from Munich, that while the multitude adore, the select few stand aside to criticize, if not to scoff. And certainly these windows have a spell for the sense of vision which it is hard for the critical judgment to withstand. Here two grand compositions meet the eye—one "The Crucifixion," the other "The Conversion of St. Paul," each encompassed by more than accustomed state and ceremony. The drawing is true and powerful as that of the Roman school, the forms swell into grandeur, the composition is intent upon being at no point beneath the dignity and balanced propriety of Raffaelle, while the color strikes at the not unpleasing concord of eclectic compromise. Of course, originative genius is out of the question; who looks for the independence of genius in painted glass? The comparatively recent revival of a lost art has usually been appreciated in proportion to its servility; and our artists in glass, while seeking for the best color, have too often espoused the most archaic form. Reverence has blinded devout disciples; in windows of the Nativity, for example, we have to admire the Three Kings knock-kneed through fear and broken down by reverence, ready, as the climax of their worship, to fall to pieces at the Madonna's feet. Rational people find it hard to discover why glass, in order to be lovely, must begin with an outrage upon nature. The difficulties, however, involved are avowedly great, for nature is compelled to submit to conventional treatment and geometric proportion before she can be brought into service to the parent art of architecture, which demands obedience, severity, moderation. Difference of opinion will necessarily arise as to whether these new windows have hit the happy mean between archaicism and modernism, between the hard austerity of the one and the free and easy manner of the other. We incline to think that were Mr. Winston, to whom all parties owe no small debt of gratitude, now living, he would claim in these works a decisive victory for the cause which, especially in later years, he espoused possibly too strongly. "The best picture glass-painting," wrote Mr. Winston, "is that which most fully combines the quality of a good picture with a display of the diaphanous property of glass." Yet, for ourselves, we scarcely see that these, the last and possibly most successful products of the German school, materially change the aspect of the controversy. Diaphanous they are not. We have endeavored to give full credit for what is gained; but, on the other hand, we are bound to confess that the new windows in St. Paul's, like others of the school, are wanting in that gem-like lustre, that jewel-sparkle in light, which remain the unapproached prerogatives of the choicest mediæval glass. The highest praise that can be awarded to these two sumptuous windows is that, whatever they may be as painted glass, they are, as specimens of appropriate and religious decoration, successful. Yet the windows in St. Paul's may be accepted as the best of their kind, even though it be objected that the kind is bad.

Much has been done to mitigate the mannerism of the school. The bane of Munich glass has been that it seeks to paint pictures by means of opaque enamel colors. Three methods have been known in the history of the art of glass-painting. First, the mosaic system, of transparent material, and in style identified with Gothic architecture. Second, the enamel system, a later development and decadence, of which the Reynolds windows in New College, Oxford, are the most debased and egregious examples. And third, "the mosaic-enamel method," which seeks to combine transparent "pot-metal" glass with the use of opaque enamel color. This last has till now been the process employed in the production of the picture-painted glass of Munich; and the result, even when near to perfection, can be best indicated by a somewhat violent comparison; thus, while the best old glass may be said in deep-toned harmony and broken lustre to approach rich Oriental fabrics, modern German windows may be likened to the thin smooth calicoes printed in Manchester. But at length the Munich painters have begun to amend the error of their way; thus the mitigation of vicious methods first observable in Glasgow is now in London followed by still further amelioration. We believe that, somewhat through the representations received from England, enamel colors have been all but abandoned in these new windows in favor of transparent glass and the old mosaic method. Certainly we gladly observe a return to the ancient "leading;" though we are not sure that in these windows some lining or pigment has not been applied to the exterior. In the worst decadence of the art leading was discarded: large rectangular sheets of glass were treated as paper or canvas favorable to the reception of pictures; and works thus weak have obtained unbounded applause from the democracies who crowd International Exhibitions. We are glad to find, in the bold use of leading in the windows now set up in St. Paul's, some surety for the firm drawing and severe treatment; a curb is thus put on the license of Renaissance styles. Indeed, there seems reason to hope that the distinguishing merits of rival methods may yet be blended, that the superior color of our English revivalists may be joined to the good drawing of Continental schools. Thus we may, even in the art of glass painting, look for progress in place of finality.

A word must be given to the small and somewhat feeble commencement of the proposed mosaic decorations. The eight spandrels beneath the dome are to be filled by four major prophets and four Evangelists. These figures, could they but rise on their legs, would stand ten feet high. However, Mr. Stevens' "Isaiah" will never get up; the figure evidently is broken in the back, and the head gropes forward on the shoulders as if the "major Prophet" were purblind. A couple of angels being within call offer what help they can; not being ornamental, they are willing to be useful.

These figures belong to the generic class of angels who addict themselves to lie about in fine attitudes among clouds; they seem here to have no very specific vocation—they are servants of all work. We know the species well, though not in mosaic. In the time of Michael Angelo such artistic properties abounded in the purlieus of the Vatican. Mr. Stevens is a genius, and therefore we are all the more disappointed to find his "Isaiah" a failure; the artist evidently lost his way before he got through his composition; his lines, forms, and masses are confused, his colors muddled. Mr. Watts' "St. Matthew" is better, though the masses are scarcely sufficiently pronounced for mural decoration. The composition in the line of its relief against the gold ground—always a matter difficult of treatment—is not well studied. We also incline to think that more of the bas-relief and less of the pictorial method would, considering the material and the position, be desirable. Yet, it must be confessed that the figure, as a whole, shares grandeur with Michael Angelo. We trust that the bold experiment may prosper. We have not space to speak of the merits of the rival mosaic manufactures, Venetian and British, or of the comparative advantages of glass and ceramic tesseræ. But, at all events, the best authorities seem to be agreed that mosaic is destined to take a most important part in the architectural decoration of the future, and assuredly there can be no field more fitting for the display of this eminently monumental art than Wren's grand interior.

From the good beginning already made we incline to augur well for this truly national enterprise, "the renovation and decoration of St. Paul's." It were almost impossible to commend too highly the zeal shown by several of the city companies for the honor of the Cathedral, justly the pride of London, and by the late Mr. Brown—of the famous Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown firm—who gave the Great West window. Such timely generosity, we trust, may provoke general emulation. From the art point of view we may add that there seems reasonable ground to believe that the spirit of the architectural design will be preserved. Sir Christopher Wren's compositions, like Handel's choruses, are marked by breadth and grandeur, with a certain state and solemnity in march and bearing; and we earnestly hope that the decoration of this noble interior will not be permitted to degenerate into gaudiness, or descend into prettiness. The purpose should be to preserve the details in due relation to the whole; the ruling motive should be to maintain breadth, simplicity, repose, and above all, if possible, to enhance the idea of space and dimension, and thus to augment grandeur. No such mistake as that unfortunate one which induced Mr. Penrose to tamper with and to ruin Wren's choir will, we trust, be repeated. If the "return stalls" of the dean and the higher dignitaries were returned to their original position, and some choir screen, so often promised, provided, we should have great hopes of the Eastern portion of the interior; especially as it is understood that a handsome baldachino for the altar is in preparation. But the work before the authorities of St. Paul's is enormous: the Western doors, economically grained in imitation of oak, only too painfully remind us of the bronze gates of Italy; and the squalid condition of the facade, with its temporary lamp-posts of painted deal boards, and the dilapidated figure of Queen Anne, are simply a disgrace to the first church of the first city in the world. We trust that the new Dean will not suffer the work so heartily commenced, and to some extent so sufficiently executed, by his lamented predecessor to languish.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

JOHN B. GOUGH

AT THE RINK,

TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS, FRIDAY EVENING, May 7.

Subject—"TEMPERANCE."

TICKETS, 10 CENTS; for sale at the Hall of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

Seats provided for Ladies.

A fine Brass Band has been engaged. 5 1 smwth 4t

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held April 5, 1869, Mr. THEODORE M. REGER was unanimously elected Assistant Secretary of the Company, in place of Mr. William Green, resigned.

J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

5 1 3t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM E. S. BAKER, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 122 RACE Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

CAPTAIN HARRIS AT CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET, above Twelfth, MONDAY EVENING, May 3. Subject—"Not Accounted For on the Roll." Admission free. The Republican party specially invited. 4 28 5t*

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,

3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.

2 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the corporators named in the charter of incorporation of the PHILADELPHIA FOUNTAIN SOCIETY, will be held at No. 1512 WALNUT Street, on the 6th day of May, 1869, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and twelve persons who shall constitute a Board of Managers, for the control and management of the affairs of the said corporation.

WILSON C. SWANN,
HENRY PAUL BECK,
M. MESIER REESE,
GEORGE PLITT,
L. P. ASHMEAD,

Philadelphia, April 30, 1869. 4 30 5t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1869.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, north side, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., after which will be held an election for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

4 20tuths3td8t E. W. CLARK, President.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

4 2 2m

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible, and its purity almost immaculate. 8 3mwf§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S,

11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices.

3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S"

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.

Tuning and Moving promptly attended to 4 8 tm

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

R. H. TURNER, WHOLESALE DEALER IN COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, SECOND FLOOR, PHILADELPHIA.

4 9 'm

REFRIGERATORS.

P. P. KEARNS, REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,

No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.

An elegant assortment of my own make of

Chest and Upright Refrigerators,

Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,

NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,

4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN

DRY GOODS.

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

Prior to the reorganization of their business on

The First of May Next,

WILL OFFER THE

Most Extraordinary Concentration

OF BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

EVER

Exhibited in this City.

Their stock is unrivalled for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation. [1 9tfrp

ONE PRICE,

NO DEVIATION, AND ALL GOODS

Guaranteed as Represented.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH and ARCH,

Keep the Heaviest Mesh BLACK IRON BAREGE there is Imported.

8-4 DIAMOND MESH HERNANI.
3-4 and 4-4 FINE MESH DO.
REAL SILK GRENADINE.
RICH FIGURED GRENADINES.
MAGNIFICENT STRIPES DO.
STRIPE POPLINS FOR JUPES.
SILK CHAIN POPLINS FOR DO.
TINTED MOHAIR FOR SUITS.
JAPANESE MIXTURES FOR DO.
GRANITE MIXTURES FOR SUITS.
GREEN, BLUE, AND MODE POPLINS.

SPRING SHAWLS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 4 3 stuth3m

1869.

SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,

EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.

SUPERB BLACK SILKS.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.

RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.

We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,

THORNLEY'S

"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

ALSO,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

New Linen Dresses,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

PRINTED

LINEN CAMBRICS,

Received by last steamer from Europe.

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fanton's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 12

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00

$1,109,900 Par. Market value,	$1,130,325·25
Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
Cash in bank .... $116,150·08	
Cash in drawer .... 413·65	116,563·73
	$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.

Cash Capital $150,000

$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.

For all further information, adress

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES .... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 1 §

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets $2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Cash Assets, January 1, 1869	479,283

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Manchester, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, May 8, at 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 15, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$[illegible]
To London	105	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	115	To Paris	[illegible]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$[illegible]
Halifax	20	Halifax	[illegible]
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.

or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, May 6, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May [illegible]
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May [illegible]
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May [illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June [illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin .... $140 Second Cabin .... $[illegible]

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin .... $145 Second Cabin .... $[illegible]

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,

1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,

At 12 noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,

3 0§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,

3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 2

THE BALLET.

Concerning Nudity and Indecency.

We copy the following from a recent article in *Blackwood*:—

It cannot be asserted by the severest moralist that the ballet, though it partakes of the character of a pagan festival, is of necessity indecent or immodest, and that it may not be made the source of much innocent and refined enjoyment. It is a mistake, too, to suppose that the ballet has exclusive attractions for men. Educated and accomplished women, both young and old, love to see a handsome girl, handsomely dressed or draped, displaying herself in the graceful figures and movements of the dance, upon the same principle that they admire a picture, a poem, a flower, a tree, a landscape, or anything in the works of God or man that appeals to the sense of beauty, proportion, and harmony. And if one such young woman is a beautiful sight, fifty or a hundred or more of such women dressed alike, or slightly differing for the contrast of color, are, *pari passu*, a beautiful spectacle, when they perform their gyrations and evolutions upon the stage, and neither by gesture, nor sign, nor suggestion convey, or seek to convey, to the mind of the beholder any impression but that which springs from the legitimate exercise of their art. The scanty drapery of the ballet girls, when not carried to the extreme that suggests—not dancing, or the ease and grace of dancing, but something else—is no offense either against modesty or good manners. Yet ever since the days of Martial and perhaps long before, the prudes, Puritans and sterner moralists of society have seen in the public dance a means for the corruption of public manners through the eye, which they have never wearied in denouncing. Addison, in the article in the *Spectator* from which extract has already been made, has a good-natured fling at the stage dancers of his day, when ballet was as yet unknown. "I," he says, "who know nothing of women but from seeing plays, can give great guesses at the whole structure of the fair sex by being innocently placed in the pit, and insulted by the petticoats of the dancers—the advantages of whose pretty persons are a great help to a dull play." The costume of the modern ballet of thirty years ago, when Taglioni's graceful skirts barely displayed the knee, was objected to by the prudes of both sexes. In spite, however, of objections, good-natured and otherwise, the ballet has continued to grow in popularity, and the skirts of the dancers to grow less; and such entertainments have spread from the Italian opera houses to the great, and afterwards to the minor, theatres, and, finally, have invaded and taken possession of the music halls.

Bailey's lovely statue of "Eve at the Fountain," in which there is not the slightest pretense of drapery or concealment of the divine form fresh from the hands of the Creator, is purity itself: and any one who sees impurity in it has the impurity in his own heart. In the same manner, there is no indelicacy in the display of the pretty bare legs of little maidens of from four or five years old, or in the bare feet and ankles of the bonny Scotch lassies, innocent alike of shoes and stockings and of evil intent, though there would be indecency in the display of a naked leg and foot in the streets of London or Edinburgh by full-grown damsels, who made the display for a meretricious purpose. There are statues and statuettes to be seen all over Europe in which nudity is as complete as it is beautiful; but when such statues or statuettes are imitated by purveyors of obscenity, and crowned with a modern bonnet, wrapped in a modern shawl, and encased in modern stockings, and nothing else, their vile intention becomes apparent, and they fall properly under the cognizance of the police. The display is not indecent *per se*, as when an actress of high attainments and genius, in default of an actor of truthfulness and talent enough to undertake the part, appears as "Romeo," any more than it is indelicate or improper for a man to hide the form by appearing in petticoats to play the part of one of the witches in *Macbeth*. The intention is everything, just as it is in killing. If you intend to kill, you are a murderer, and deserve the murderer's fate. If you kill in self-defense, and in a just and patriotic cause—like a soldier—you are not blamable, but virtuous. In like manner, the scanty drapery of the ballet for the purposes of art, and art alone, is no offense against good taste or good manners; but if the ballet girl—not for the sake of art, but for the sake of attracting lewd attention—overdoes the scantiness and betrays the immodesty of her mind by her motions or gestures, she commits an offense, and ought to be hissed from the stage which she disgraces.

If at any place of public entertainment the undress of women is of a character to deter men from introducing their pure-minded mothers, wives, sisters, or daughters to witness the performance, such place of entertainment is doomed to bankruptcy. It may drag on a precarious existence for awhile, by keeping within a hair's-breadth of the penalties of the law that prohibits the immodest exposure of the person; but the world and the world's opinion are against it, and it must go the way of all anachronisms and offenses against the public conscience. But let us not, in the outcry against short petticoats, commit treason against an art that ministers, like other arts, to the gratification of the sense of beauty. All art is like music—it cannot be indecent or improper in itself, and is only made so by the extraneous association of words and thoughts that come out of the mind of the observer, and not out of the things observed. "To the pure all things are pure." "In dancing," says Sir Richard Steele, "all the charms of an agreeable person are in their highest exercise; every limb and feature appears with its reflective grace. As all art is an imitation of nature, so this is an imitation of nature in its highest excellence. The business of dancing is to display beauty; and for that reason all distortion and mimicries, as such, are what raise aversion instead of pleasure. * * * The dancers on our stage are very faulty in this kind; and what they mean by writhing themselves into such postures as it would be a pain for any of the spectators to stand in, and yet hope to please those spectators, is unintelligible." And it is in this respect that reform is, in our day, still more needful than it was in the days when Addison and Steele were the arbiters of taste and the high priests of criticism.

Brigham Young Defies the Government.

According to the Utah *Reporter*, Brigham Young expressed himself very frankly as well as forcibly concerning the United States Government in his last sermon before a Mormon Conference recently held in Salt Lake City. He first paid his respects to former administrations:—

Whom did they send here for officers? The vilest scallawags that could be raked out of hell. The d—dest set of rascals they could pick up, who did us all the harm they could. But we have grown in spite of them; we ask no odds of them, and if these d— low-lived fellows that are now crowding in here give us any trouble, we will rise up and put every one of them right out of the Territory! We will make them leave; we won't have such a d— set among us! There was old Drake, the d—dest old rascal in the country, that said he 'loved to d— the Mormons; he'd get up at midnight and walk ten miles over thistles to d— them, and he'd d— any man that wouldn't d— them;' and *I* say G— d— *him*, and God *will* d— him and all such scalawags as they send out here. And these men are the representatives of Congress and of the President. Who goes into the White House in these days? A gambler and a drunkard. And the Vice-President is the same. And no man can get either office unless he *is* a gambler or a drunkard, or a libertine or a thief. And who goes to Congress? You may hunt clear through the Senate and the House, and if you can find any men that are not liars, thieves, libertines, adulterers, gamblers, and drunkards, I tell you they are mighty few, for no other kind of men can get in there * * *

They sent an army here to destroy the Saints. And when that army got to Fort Bridger I told them to stand off. I sent word to the Colonel: "That land where you are is mine; I bought it, and paid my money for it; but you can stay there. But if you attempt to encroach any further upon us, we'll kill you all!" The Colonel said if I caused one drop of blood to be shed, there would be millions shed in return. I told him to keep off, to go where he would, but not to come on us. And they did keep off; and they didn't hurt anybody; no, nor they never will be able to hurt anybody, as long as the Saints are united. They came and they went, as so many others have come and went, and now if these Gentiles give us any more trouble we'll drive them every one right out of the country. We won't be bothered with them. The d—d scalawags can't hurt us as long as we're united. We defy them all.

Now, I say for all the saints to stick together, and be united, and all the d—d scalawags in the country can't hurt us. We defy them all! And we ask no odds of the Government.

That every word was spoken, as here published, says the *Reporter*, we have the most positive proof. If such things are spoken in public, what must be their utterances in secret council? If such are their open expressions, what must their thoughts and feelings be?

AGRICULTURAL.

EARLY VALENTINE, YELLOW SIX Weeks, Mohawk, China Red Eye, Cranberry Bush Beans. Also, Large Lima, Giant Wax, Dutch Case Knife Beans, etc. etc.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
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SEEDS.—GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND others who may want pure and reliable Seeds of our own growth, can be supplied at
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.'S,
Seed Growers and Dealers,
4 17 smw Imrp No. 805 MARKET Street.
Send for descriptive price list.

EXTRA EARLY, CARTER'S FIRST Crop, Tom Thumb, Dan O'Rourke, Champion of England, Eugenie Blue Imperial, Early Washington, Dwarf Marrow, and all other varieties of Peas.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw Imrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY YORK, EARLY WINNINGstadt, Large Drumhead, and Flat Dutch Cabbage; Long Scarlet, Early Red Turnip; Early Olive-shaped Radish; Long Orange and Early Horn Carrot, Parsnip, Spinach, etc.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw Imrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN TATUM, of the firm of Daniel and John Tatum, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 31st day of May, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished and any business of meetings required by section 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

[SEAL.] Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, April 30, 1869.
G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 5 3 m3t*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN S. COTTON, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the seventeenth day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished.

The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the second day of July, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause why the said bankrupt should not be discharged.

[L. S.] Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869.
G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—WM. McMICHAEL, Register. 4 19 m3t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of J. HALL ROHRMAN and JOHN BARNHURST, Executors of estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 11, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
4 30 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

ESTATE OF FRANK DE SILVER, DECEASED.—The auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HARRISON T. DE SILVER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of FRANK DE SILVER, deceased, and to report distribution, will meet the parties interested on TUESDAY, May 4, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN CLAYTON,
4 23 fmw5t* Auditor.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

4 15 3m **No. 916 ARCH STREET.**

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

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Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSAC

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 3, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·30 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 928 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBURROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
May 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 28 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
May 6, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [4 30 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 7, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc. 5 1 5t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 2]

ART SALE.

GREAT ART SALE.—

MESSRS. MINER & BARKER

announce that on the 4th and 5th of May they will sell at their Gallery, No. 845 BROADWAY, New York, one of the very finest collections of Oil Paintings ever offered at auction in America.

Among a large list of names are the following:—

Bierstadt.	Waldemuler.	Schreyer.
William Hart.	Schlessinger.	Landelle.
Sonntag.	Robie.	Willems.
Brillouin.	Hamman.	Valerio.
Castan.	Fichel.	Escosuro.
Bakkerkorff.	Plassan.	Antigna.
Meyer Von Bremen.	Caille.	Seignac.
Le Poittevin.	Kuwasseg.	Fauvelet.
Carl Hubner.	Bosch.	Bakalowicz.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 25, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11§ General Superintendent.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at No. 1823 Mervine street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, CLOCKS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1823 Mervine street, above Montgomery avenue, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising elegant suit parlor furniture, crimson reps, walnut centre table, Brocadilla marble; French clocks, walnut hall and dining-room furniture, elegant carved oak buffet sideboard, walnut extension dining-table, china and glass ware, engravings, suit elegant walnut chamber furniture, oak and painted cottage furniture, fine hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; fine Brussels, imperial, and ingrain carpets; musical box, kitchen utensils, refrigerator, 3 anti-dust stoves, etc. 4 30 3t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
May 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
TENTH (South), No. 620—Modern Dwelling.
ARCH, No. 178—Business Location.
GROUND RENT, $90 a year.
SECOND (North), Nos. 625 and 627—Valuable Stores, with Brick Dwellings in the rear on Peach street.
SECOND (North), Nos. 230 and 232—Iron and brick front Stores.
FIFTH (North), No. 830—Handsome Modern Residence.
ELEVENTH and WALLACE, S. W. corner—Modern Residence.
SIXTH (North), No. 826—Modern Residence.
SPRUCE, No. 4108—Elegant Residence.
BALTIMORE TURNPIKE—Handsome Country Seat, 12 acres.
GULF ROAD—Elegant Country Seat, 23½ acres.
THIRTY-FOURTH and HAVERFORD, S. E. corner—Modern Residence.
WISSINOMING STATION and River Delaware—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, Mansion, 9 acres.
FIFTEENTH (South), No. 419—Modern Residence.
GEARY, No. 820—Brick Dwelling.
CHANCERY LANE, No. 3—Brick Dwelling.
TENTH (North), No. 842—Store and Dwelling.
JACOBY and GREEN, Norristown—Handsome modern Residence, 55 feet front, 240 feet deep.
JACOBY and GREEN, Norristown—Handsome Cottage.
WISSAHICKON STATION—Handsome Country Seat, 49 acres, North Pennsylvania Railroad.
BROAD and PINE, N. E. corner—Modern Residence.
EDGEMONT AVENUE, Chester, Pa.—Elegant Residence.
VINE, No. 1723—Modern Residence.
ELEVENTH (South), No. 752—Store and Dwelling.
VINE, Nos. 2112, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, and 2122—Handsome Modern Residences.
WALLACE, No. 1705—Modern Residence. Immediate possession.
POPLAR, No. 1313—Brick Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH (North), No. 1419—Modern Dwelling.
FRANKLIN, No. 1726—Modern Residence.
EIGHTH (North), No. 1727—Modern Residence.
ARCH, No. 2106—Modern Residence.
MASTER, No. 1410—Modern Residence.
SOUTH, No. 236—Valuable Business Stand.
HUTCHINSON, south of Columbia avenue—Lot.
GROUND RENT, $204 a year.
STOCKS.
$5000 Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.
$500 Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., 7 per cent.
11 shares Greenwich Land and Improvement Co.
25 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.
100 shares Spruce and Pine Streets Railway Co.
5 shares Academy of Music.
100 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
300 shares Sterling Tack Co., Reading.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company.
Full particulars in Catalogues. [4 30 3t

Sale on the Premises,
No. 416 South Eleventh street.
MODERN RESIDENCE AND SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 416 South Eleventh street, by catalogue, the superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor, oak dining room, mahogany and cottage chamber furniture, piano-forte, mahogany secretary and bookcase, elegant Brussels, ingrain, and other carpets, fine hair mattresses, Venetian blinds, china, plated ware, glass ware, kitchen furniture, etc.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE.
Previous to the sale of furniture, will be sold, at 10 o'clock precisely, the modern three-story brick residence, with three-story back buildings; lot 18 feet front by 82 feet in depth to a back street.
May be examined any day previous and on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 5 3 2t

Administrator's sale. Estate of Henry Ames, deceased.
15 SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANOS.
On Thursday Morning,
May 6, at the auction store, by order of the administrator, 15 superior rosewood piano-fortes, made by A. H. Gale & Co., C. Nareson, Grovestein & Co., Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company, Graham, and others. Sale peremptory. [5 3 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF TRENTON STONE CHINA WARE.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 4, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Trenton Stone China, consisting of dinner and tea sets, large and small plates and dishes, cups and saucers, covered and uncovered vegetable dishes, nappies, soup and sauce tureens, pickle shells, egg dishes, plain and decorated toilet sets, etc.
The above are of the best manufacture and the newest designs. 5 1 2t

Sale at No. 11 S. Ninth street.
STOCK OF AN UPHOLSTERER.
MATTRESSES, BEDS, FEATHERS, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 11 S. Ninth street, will be sold the stock and fixtures of an upholsterer declining business, consisting of hair and other mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedsteads, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets, oil-cloths, feathers, materials, store fixtures, etc.
Catalogues will be ready on Monday. [5 3 2t

Sale at No. 4006 Pine Street.
ELEGANT WALNUT AND OAK HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
FINE CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PLATED WARE, CUT GLASS, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,
May 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 4006 Pine street, West Philadelphia, will be sold the elegant furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising splendid seven and a half octave rosewood piano-forte, cost $1000; velvet and brussels parlor, chamber, and stair carpets; parlor and drawing-room suit of furniture, covered with crimson and brocatelle; large etagere, with French plate mirrors; suits of walnut chamber furniture; large wardrobe, with mirror doors; hall suit, richly carved oak sideboard and extension dining table, silver plated ware, china, cut glass, etc.
The cabinet furniture is of the first quality, made to order by I. Lutz and W. & J. Allen.
Catalogues can be had at the auction store on Monday.
The furniture can be examined at 8 o'clock on the day of sale. 5 3 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME BOOKCASE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, MARBLE SODA-WATER FOUNTAIN, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
5th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very desirable furniture, including—Handsome walnut and rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocatelle, terry, and hair-cloth; handsome walnut chamber suits of a variety of styles, finished in oil and varnish; 3 superior fire-proof safes, made by Evans & Watson, Lillie, and Farrel & Herring; handsome walnut bookcase, chandeliers, marble soda-water fountain, handsome Brussels, imperial, and ingrain carpets; finefeather beds, hair mattresses, steam engine, oil paintings, superior platform scales, etc.
ELEGANT MIRRORS.
Also, 2 extra large and elegant French plate pier mirrors, massive frames; 4 fine oval and pier mirrors, consol tables, etc. 5 3 2t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning.
May 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1200 LOTS WHITE AND LINEN GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, MILLINERY GOODS, FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC.
Also, 3000 dozen Foreign Hosiery.
Also,
On Wednesday, May 5,
SALE OF STRAW GOODS,
Including about 250 cases ladies', misses', and children's wear, in the most fashionable styles. 5 3 2t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SALE OF BEST QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE.
On Tuesday Morning,
4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of best quality triple Silver Plated Ware, comprising the usual assortment, viz.: Tea Sets, Urns, Salvers, Goblets, Ice Pitchers, Tea and Dinner Castors, Syrup Pitchers, Fruit and Cake Baskets, Spoons, Knives and Forks, etc., etc.
FRENCH CLOCKS.
Also, on Tuesday Morning, 4th inst., will be sold an invoice of French 8 day Clocks, of recent importation. 5 1 2t

JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, SOUTH-west corner of FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.
CARD.—Persons relinquishing housekeeping, storekeepers and others desirous of selling their goods at public sale, either at their own place or at the auction store, will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us. Our personal attention will be given to all business intrusted to us. Our charges are the most reasonable: we refer by permission to hundreds for whom we have sold as to capability and responsibility. 4 23 12t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
May 6, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. [5 3 3t

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS, No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [3 27 tf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Operations at the Navy Yard—The Iron-clad Fleet at League Island at the Navy Yard.

All is bustle and activity at the Navy Yard. The various vessels that were in an incomplete state are being finished, and those that have been ordered to this station are undergoing the necessary repairs prior to their departure for the North Atlantic squadron. The supposition is that they are being hurried off for the purpose of protecting American merchant vessels which are obliged to pass close to Spanish waters, in the region of Cuba.

Of the iron-clads the one nearest completion is the Canonicus, a veteran of the monitor class, which met with some hard knocks at Fort Fisher. She is armed with two fifteen-inch guns in the turret. The old guns have been taken out and new ones substituted, which are sixteen inches longer than the old guns. It was thought that the latter had been too long in service to be safe, and, moreover, it was desired that the guns should be longer, so that the muzzles should project further outside the turret. Her machinery has been thoroughly overhauled, and a large force of workmen is now engaged in putting it together. She is being scraped and painted, and the interior woodwork is being repaired. It is expected that she will be ready for sea in about three weeks.

Next in order is the Miantonomoh, a splendid specimen of the monitor style of iron-clad. This vessel has two turrets, carrying four 15-inch guns. She has never been in action, but she has won something of a reputation as a fast steamer and an excellent seagoing vessel. The Miantonomoh, it will be remembered, carried Assistant Secretary G. V. Fox to St. Petersburg, and astonished the Russians with the wonderful improvement in naval architecture produced by the experience gained in this country during the great Rebellion. She is being entirely refitted. The machinery is to be put in good running order, alterations are to made inside, the bottom is to be repaired, and she is to be newly painted. A steamer is expected to arrive in New York in a few days to take her to Brooklyn Navy Yard, in order to put her in the dry-dock. Both of the dry-docks here are unavailable, one being occupied by the sloop Brooklyn and the other being too small for the Miantonomoh. When ready for sea she will be commanded by Captain E. R. Calhoun.

The third iron-clad being repaired is the Dictator, the longest monitor in the navy with the exception of the Puritan. She is 318 feet between perpendiculars, 50 feet beam, and 21 feet deep in the hold. She carries two 15-inch Dahlgren guns. The Dictator has never been tried under fire. She was finished near the close of the war and was stationed for a few months at Fortress Monroe.

The Juniata, steam sloop, is also being fitted out for service, and the work is being hurried as much as possible, as she is under orders for the North Atlantic Squadron. When her duty in the West Indies is ended it is thought she will be sent to China. The Juniata is 205 feet long, 38 feet beem, and 16 feet in the hold. She will carry six 9-inch Dahlgren guns, one 11-inch pivot, one 60-pounder Parrott rifle, and two boat howitzers.

The steam sloop Brooklyn is now in the dry dock, and a strong force of workmen is employed in getting her ready for service. She is undergoing a general reconstruction; all the defective timbers are being replaced by sound ones; her planking will be entirely new. Her machinery is in the shops, but few men are working on it, the orders requiring that the monitors shall be fitted out first. She will probably be ready for duty in about four months.

Beneath a shed, and on the stocks, is a half-finished hull of the huge monitor Shackamaxon. This vessel was commenced towards the close of the war, and work was suspended on her when the Rebellion terminated. She is 332 feet in length between perpendiculars, 56 feet beam, and 18 feet depth of hold. All her machinery and the iron work for plating, turrets, pilot-houses, and everything necessary to complete her are stowed away under sheds, waiting for some contingency that will render it necessary to resume her construction.

In the large ship house the unfinished hull of the steam sloop Antietam stands on the stocks. This vessel was commenced near the close of 1866, and work was suspended on her in 1867. She is beautifully modelled, long, deep, and narrow, and intended to be a fast vessel. Her length is 312 feet, her beam 46 feet, and her depth of hold 21 feet. The ship house had to be lengthened about thirty feet for her accommodation. She is pierced for twenty-one guns, one a pivot gun.

The other ship house is occupied by the steam sloop Omaha, which is so far forward that she can be ready for launching in from three to four months. The Omaha is 250 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 19 feet deep in the hold, and will carry nineteen guns, one long rifled gun to be mounted on a pivot. She is modelled very similarly to the Antietam, and will doubtless prove to be a very fast vessel.

The only other vessel at the yard is the Potomac, used as a receiving ship, and commanded by Commodore DeCamp. Her crew at present is not large, but as orders have recently been given for recruiting, it is expected that in a few weeks she will be filled to her greatest capacity.

The following named officers are now on duty at the Navy Yard:—Commodore J. B. Marchand, commandant; Captain A. Murray, executive officer; Commander T. C. Harris, Commander W. P. McCann, Mate M. K. Henderson; Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, inspector of ordnance; Commander A. Pendergast, assistant inspector of ordnance; S. M. Pook, naval constructor; T. D. Wilson, assistant naval constructor; A. Lawton, chief engineer; A. Adamson, first assistant engineer; S. W. Robinson and C. A. Uber, second assistant engineers; W. G. McEwan, third assistant engineer; J. Fulton, paymaster; Commander B. Gherardi, navigation officer; Lieutenant-Commander G. M. Bache, equipment officer; Paymaster W. N. Watmough, inspector of provisions; Surgeon J. McClelland, Passed Assistant Surgeon D. R. Bannon; R. Given, chaplain; E. Kenney, boatswain; W. Ferguson, George L. Albro, and C. Dugan, gunners; H. M. Griffiths, carpenter.

AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

Little or nothing has been done towards converting League Island into the commodious naval station it is expected, in the course of time, to become. The commandant of the station resides in an antiquated mansion, situated near the centre of the island, while the other officers on duty are obliged to content themselves with narrow berths in the wardroom of the old steam sloop St. Louis, which is anchored at the dock, and roofed over to protect the occupants from the weather.

A few hundred yards from the dock is the spot where the steamer New Ironsides was burnt near the close of 1866. The Government sold the wreck to an individual, who had an eye to a rich speculation in old iron, for $50,000. By surrounding the wreck with water tight cribs, connected by heavy chains, which were passed beneath the wreck, at low water, and by drawing on the chains, the old hull was gradually lifted from her muddy bed as the tide rose, and carried up the river. By short movements of this kind the wreck has been carried about three-quarters of a mile up stream, the object being to get her into shoal water. Thus far the purchaser has recovered about $30,000 worth of iron.

Orders have been received at the island to send the steamer Pushmataha, which has been lying up here, to the navy yard to be fitted up for sea. She is to have a light spar deck, some alterations are to be made in her keel, and her machinery is to be overhauled. She is to be ordered on duty as soon as finished, and it is thought that the duty will be with the West India squadron.

The other vessels on the eastern side of the island, in the main channel, are the following:—The Puritan, intended for a monitor, but which is at present in a half finished condition, without turrets or machinery of any kind. The Puritan is the longest of all the iron-clads, but no effort is being made to finish her or turn her to any account. The steam sloop Chattanooga, one of the vessels of the Wampanoag class. These vessels were built with a view of securing the greatest rate of speed to be attained by steam vessels, and the matter of expense was not taken much into consideration in their construction. They were intended to make sudden dashes out to sea in chase of fast vessels used during the war for running the blockade; but they have been pronounced failures, principally because they are so taken up with machinery, and consume so large a quantity of coal, that it has been found impossible to carry in them more than five or six days' fuel.

Alongside of the St. Louis lies the old Rebel ram Atalanta, which was built at Savannah, Ga., with the proceeds of jewelry contributed by the ladies of the bogus Confederacy. She is a powerfully-built vessel, but was disabled by the very first shot fired at her. The shot entered the pilot-house, disabling the ram and killing and wounding seven men. An offer of $40,000 has been made to the Government for her, and it is thought that a board of officers will meet here to appraise her, after which she will be sold.

The vessels stationed here which are most interesting to the visitor are the iron-clads lying in the back channel on the western side of the island. There are monitors enough, lying in line, to stretch over half a mile. They touch each other at the ends, and the men stationed on them as watchmen pass from one to another by means of narrow wooden bridges. At the western end of the line is the Hornet, sidewheel steamer, a beautifully modelled vessel. She was built in England for running the blockade, and was noted for speed, steaming easily seventeen knots an hour. When engaged in blockade running she bore the name Lady Stirling. She was captured near Wilmington, N. C., by a tugboat, and was fitted up as a steam yacht for the use of President Lincoln. Offers are now being made to the Government by private parties for her purchase.

All the monitors from this end of the line to near the middle are veterans which have seen the roughest kind of service, and are thickly covered with shot wounds. The Passaic is literally battered from stem to stern, and yet not one of the many shots that struck her injured her so much as to disable her. The following monitors have been in action, have each one turret, and are armed with two guns, one 15-inch Dalghren and one 11-inch navy gun:—Nantucket, Nahant, Catskill, and Sangamon. The Nahant and Sangamon are in very good order, having recently been repaired, but the others show their age, hard service and exposure quite plainly. The iron plating on the decks, too, is rusting rapidly away. The vessels would need a good deal of work to get them ready for service. The Lehigh and the Passaic each carry one 15-inch gun and one 150-pounder, Parrott. They bear more bruises than any of the other vessels, and will need more labor to refit them.

The rest of the iron-clads are light draught vessels, known as the Steiner model. They proved to be total failures, inasmuch as when they had their fuel, men, and guns aboard, their decks were under water. They have since been altered by raising the deck in the centre twenty-two inches, which has cured the defect. They are all in excellent order and can be ready for duty in a few days, it being only necessary to overhaul and oil the machinery. They are named as follows:—Kona, Suncook, Cohoes, Yazoo, Tunxis, Waxsaw, Squando, Nausett, Modoc, Naubuc, and Napa. The three latter have been fitted up as torpedo boats. These vessels have no turrets; the gun, a Parrott, is situated on an open platform on the deck forward of the pilot house.

The naval station at League Island is at present under the command of Commodore O. S. Glisson, and is officered as follows:—Commander G. M. Ransom, executive officer; Commander E. W. Henry; Lieutenant Commanders, G. B. White and C. L. Huntington; Master, W. H. Jacques; Passed Assistant Surgeon, T. N. Penrose; Paymaster, Arthur Burtis; Chief Engineer, J. Q. A. Zeigler; First Assistant Engineers, W. G. Buehler, D. Hardie and R. B. Plotts; Second Assistant Engineers, Edward Stiles and Joseph Thomas; Chaplain, C. R. Hale.

There are sixty civilians and about forty-five enlisted men employed on the island.

THE STREETS.

The Remaining Contracts Awarded—The Entire Cost of Street Cleaning to the City.

The Board of Health to-day awarded the contracts for cleaning the remaining districts to the following bidders:—

Fifth District.—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the river Delaware to the west line of Sixth street. George Smith, $4700.

Sixth District.—From the north line of South street to the north line of Chesnut street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street. George Smith, $4500.

Eighth District.—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the Delaware river to the west line of Sixth street. Andrew Hague, $4750.

Ninth District.—From the north line of Chesnut street to the north line of Vine street, and from the west line of Sixth street to the west line of Broad street. Andrew Hague, $4850.

The following are the amounts of the contracts for the different districts:—

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
First	$6000	Eleventh	$4000
Second	4500	Twelfth	5267
Third	4800	Thirteenth	4900
Fourth	3000	Fourteenth	7450
Fifth	4700	Fifteenth	5575
Sixth	4500	Sixteenth	3975
Seventh	2800	Seventeenth	6227
Eighth	4750	Eighteenth	3000
Ninth	4850		
Tenth	4300	Total	$85,394

ASH DISTRICTS.

Second District.—From the north line of South street to the north line of Vine street, and from the river Delaware to the west line of Broad street. James Gallen, $8000.

The following are the amounts of the contracts for the different Ash districts:—

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
First	$7200·00	Seventh	$5600·00
Second	8000·00	Eighth	2000·00
Third	7777·50	Ninth	700·00
Fourth	1519·00		
Fifth	6240·00	Total	$43,036·50
Sixth	4000·00		

The total cost to the city is as follows:—

For cleaning the streets	$85,294·00
For collecting the ashes	43,036·50
Total cost	$128,430·50

REVENUE INSTRUCTIONS.—Assessor Kenney, of the First district, has issued the following instructions to the Assistant Assessors of that district:—

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, PA.—PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1869.—To Assistant Assessors:—Assistant Assessors of the Internal Revenue should be men of fair education, intelligence, capacity, strict integrity, and temperate habits. In making my nominations I have endeavored to select gentlemen who possess these requirements. If, in the future, I find I have been mistaken in my judgment, I shall be prompt to make the necessary change.

I shall expect from each Assistant a careful and diligent examination of the Internal Revenue laws and the rulings of the Internal Revenue Department, so that he may be able to give to every tax-payer the necessary information and instruction relative to tax or license. This information must be given cheerfully, with civility and courtesy, and without fee or reward.

The importance and responsibility of the position of Assistant may be judged from the fact that he is the absolute Assessor in his own division, subject only to appeals to the Assessor of the district, and to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. How necessary it is, therefore, that the Assistants shall apply themselves earnestly to the study of the law and the rulings, and the practical operation thereof, until they become familiar with the business in all its details!

I shall require of the Assistants great diligence in ascertaining all objects of taxation in their respective divisions, and that assessments and returns shall be made upon them within the time required by law.

No Assistant Assessor, and no person under the control of the Assessor, will be allowed to accept or receive, directly or indirectly, from any person whatever, or in any manner or way whatever, any compensation, present, fee or reward, for any service he may perform. This rule is imperative, and any violation of it will be followed by instant removal.

Assistants are required to have offices or dwellings as convenient as possible to the tax-payers of their divisions. If offices, they should be kept neat and cleanly, and no intoxicating drinks should ever be brought therein.

JOHN B. KENNEY, Assessor.

THE VELOCIPEDE AGAINST TIME.—On Saturday afternoon the velocipede race against time came off at the Chesnut Street Rink, in the presence of a large audience. The stipulations of the match were that W. R. Vanderveer, of New York, was to run fifty miles on the velocipede in five hours, or forfeit $250. At 4·15 he started the machine. The following is the score, by which it will be seen that the feat was accomplished easily:—

Commenced to ride at 4·15.

	hours	min.	sec.
Made first 5 miles in	0	19	50
" " 10 "	0	39	40
" " 15 "	0	59	55
" " 20 "	1	19	55
Rest 10 minutes.			
Made first 30 miles in	2	4	0
" " 35 "	2	27	59
Rest 25 minutes.			
Made first 40 miles in	2	48	50
" " 45 "	3	13	20
" " 50 "	3	37	30
Time, including rest	4	12	30

C. T. Deacon and Wm. E. Sinn, judges.

The average running time was a mile in 4 minutes and 35 seconds.

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The managers of this institution are justly sensitive as to being included in the list of property owners who do not pay their just share of taxes. We found the name of the institution on the books of the Board of Revision, among the properties exempt from taxation, and consequently published it in our list on Saturday. This morning we received the following communication, to which we cheerfully give place:—

Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—In the list of city properties exempt from taxation, published in your Saturday edition, I notice the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. I desire to state, in correction, that the Jefferson Medical College *is not exempt*, but pays the regular tax rates on an assessed value of $40,000. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. FAIRMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer Board of Trustees.
Philadelphia, May 3, 1869.

BAIL REFUSED.—This morning early, a man named John Foley entered Mrs. Myers' cigar store, on Frankford road, above Norris street, and selected two five-cent cigars. In payment he gave five pennies. Mrs. Myers objected to this amount, whereupon Foley picked up an umbrella and struck her. The point of the umbrella entered her eye, and it is feared that she will lose the sight of it. Foley was arrested and taken before Alderman Helms, who committed him, bail being refused.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor Fox has made the following appointments:—William R. Nutt, High Constable, in place of Mr. Danfield, removed. Patrolmen, Second district, Michael Hamilton and Morris Mulcahey; Third district, John J. Mahoney, William F. Gillespie, and James Peterson; Seventh district, Thomas F. McIlhenny, Thomas Gunnerman, William Bessing, and Thomas Gesier; Ninth district, Henry P. Dooner, turnkey; Tenth district, Henry Boyle; Thirteenth district, John Carr and Abraham Barker.

ROBBERIES.—About 10 o'clock last evening the residence of Mr. James Grubb, No. 302 South Eleventh street, was burglariously entered and ransacked from top to bottom. The thieves evidently were frightened, as they left behind a lot of goods tied up ready for removal.

The produce store of Amos P. Bailey, No. 324 North Water street, was entered last night, but nothing stolen.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES AND LARGE LOT, ETC.—By referring to page 8 of to-day's paper, our readers will find advertised for public sale by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, the very elegant residence No. 1612 Walnut street—46 feet front, 159 feet deep to Chancellor street; has all the modern improvements and conveniences. Also, the very valuable church property east side of Eighth street, above Race, 100 feet front.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A meeting of the Board of Surveys was held at noon to-day, President Kneass in the chair. The following were authorized:—Ten-inch vitrified pipe on Broad street, from the north side of Lehigh avenue to the Philadelphia and Germantown Railroad; drain on Crown street, between Callowhill and Willow streets; two-feet-six-inch sewer on Hamilton street, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street, thence on Twenty-second street to a point 190 feet south of Spring Garden street; three-feet sewer on Marshall street, from Parrish to Brown; three-feet sewer on Pine street, from Thirteenth to Broad; ten-inch drain-pipe on Race street, between Fifth and Sixth; three-feet sewer on Sixth street, from Wagner street to Girard avenue; ten-inch pipe on Juniper street, from Spruce to Locust; three-feet sewer on Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth.

Mr. Kneass made a statement that he believed a saving could be made in the cost of constructing the Mill creek sewer by changing the location of Forty-third street, between Spruce street and Baltimore avenue; whereupon Mr. Miller offered the following:—

Resolved, That an examination be made of the proposed change of location, and that if the same be found advisable as a saving in cost of building the Mill creek sewer, it shall be favorably reported to Councils.

Agreed to.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution that the Board will not act upon any applications from individuals for sewers to be built by assessment bills, unless the same be signed by a majority of the persons owning property thereon. Agreed to.

Mr. Shedaker presented the opinion of Judge Brewster in the case of the application of the City vs. John H. Michener, on a motion for a special injunction to restrain the said Michener from building on the corner of Arch street and Chancery lane, without receding so as to leave said lane twenty feet wide. The Judge granted the injunction.

The following bill, which passed the Legislature at the last session, was read as follows:—"A Further Supplement to the act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia relative to sewers in said city.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia shall have power and authority to order and direct the construction of branch sewers in said city whenever the same shall be approved by the Board of Surveys, and in the opinion of the Councils shall be required for the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of said city, and the provisions of the act entitled 'a further supplement to the act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia,' approved April 8th, 1869, shall not be construed so as to apply to the same.

The Board then adjourned."

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—Patrick Morgan, an elderly man, was charged this afternoon before Alderman Kerr with assaulting Patrick Hagan with a carving knife. Hagan testified that he and Morgan occupied adjoining houses on Monroe street, above Fourth, the fence between which had been broken down during a fight which had been indulged in previously; that he asked Morgan to join in defraying the expense of repairing the fence; that Morgan instantly drew a knife and made two thrusts, one of which severed a finger from the hand of witness, and the other struck him in the side. The accused was committed for trial.

Jeremiah McNamee, a bootblack, was heard on the charge of pitching pennies in Independence Square, and was held to keep the peace.

WIFE BEATERS.—James Nutt, residing at No. 2032 Carpenter street, imbibed too freely of spirituous liquors on Saturday, and on reaching home beat his wife. He was arrested for the offense, and held to bail by Alderman Pancoast.

Charles Farley, living on Eighth street, below South, and John O. Prey, residing at No. 1231 Callowhill street, were arrested yesterday for beating their wives, and were held to bail by Alderman Bonsall.

STOLE A WATCH.—Robert Powers met an Italian and engaged in conversation with him at Eighth and Christian streets yesterday morning, when, on opportunity offered, Powers seized the watch of the stranger and ran. Officer Keegan was notified and arrested the fugitive and recovered the time-piece. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall and was committed for trial.

THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY held their annual election to-day, with the following result:—President—M. P. Hutchinson.

Directors—Samuel V. Merrick, I. V. Williamson, Emmor Weaver, F. K. Shipper, E. Shannon, J. E. Kingsley.

All the members of the new Board are Philadelphians.

THE CANINES.—In about one week the dog-catchers will be going the rounds. They would be now at work were it not that the city sold the property on Buttonwood street which was formerly used as a dog pound. The Commissioner of City Property will erect a building in the rear of the Penitentiary for the killing of dogs.

FOUND DROWNED.—Early this morning Policeman Kuhn found the body of Hugh McLaughlin floating in the Schuylkill river at Chesnut street wharf. Deceased had been missing from his home for about one week. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest upon the body.

MAY BALL.—The annual May ball and examination of pupils of Prof. Asher will take place at Musical Fund Hall this evening. A very pleasant affair may be expected, and the examination of the masters and misses will no doubt be interesting.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Ladies' Christian Union, a society formed for strictly benevolent purposes, connected with the Tenth Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Green, hold their second anniversary to-night.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the company's offices in Camden, N. J., to-morrow (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock, for election of directors.

ASSISTANT BOILER INSPECTOR.—The Mayor this morning approved the appointment of Mr. Hugh Peyton as assistant boiler inspector, in place of J. L. Parry resigned.

COMMITTED.—Alderman Toland has committed Annie Carter for larceny. It is alleged that she enticed a man into a house in Dillwyn street, and there relieved him of a pocket-book containing $12.

MAD DOGS.—Yesterday morning Policeman Francis shot a mad dog at Twenty-fourth and Sansom streets, and this morning Officer Conlin killed a rabid canine in Port Richmond.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—About half-past 10 o'clock last night, Officers Kuhn and Dwier rescued a man from drowning in the Schuylkill, near the Wire Bridge. He had fallen off a canal boat.

CANAL BOAT SUNK.—Yesterday morning the canal boat Fulton, of Bordentown, N. J., sunk at Walnut street wharf. She was overladen with iron.

BROKE A LEG.—Joseph Sylvester fell from Spruce street wharf into an oyster-boat this morning, and broke a leg. He was removed to the hospital.

APPOINTED SUPERVISOR.—This morning Mayor Fox appointed William Thorn supervisor of the Twentieth ward.

RESIGNED.—On Saturday seven old officers of the Seventh Police district resigned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 3 60t]
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

FIFTH WARD—UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.—The Registering Officers will sit on TUESDAY, May 4, from 4 to 8 P. M., at the following places:—First precinct, N. E. corner Third and Gaskill streets; Second precinct, No. 210 Pine street; Third precinct, S. W. corner Fifth and Lombard streets; Fourth precinct, at Kramer's, No. 244 Union street; Fifth precinct, No. 247 South Third street, second-story, front room; Sixth precinct, Good Intent Hall, Spruce street, above Sixth, south side; Seventh precinct, N. W. corner Fifth and Locust streets; Eighth precinct, N. W. corner Sixth and Sansom streets.
At a meeting of the Ward Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—
President—BENJAMIN HUCKEL.
Vice-Presidents—JOHN W. DONNELLY, WILLIAM T. PIERCE.
Secretaries—JOSEPH BROBSTON, JR., HENRY BRUNNER, JR. 1t

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION of the TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, THIS EVENING. Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, HENSON, RANDOLPH, and HENRY VINCENT, the distinguished English Reformer, will speak. 1t*

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm$

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG.

The Tax on the Gross Receipts of Railroads—Important Decision by Judge Pierson.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Important Decision by Judge Pierson of Dauphin County.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 3.—This morning Judge Pierson, in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, sitting for Commonwealth cases, rendered a decision in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, which was of great importance. The question was on the constitutionality of the tax imposed by the act of April 30, 1864, on gross receipts of corporations. The Reading road contended that the tax on gross receipts from freight going beyond the State lines was in opposition to the Constitution of the United States. The Judge decided the case in favor of the company in a decision of great length. It is calculated that two hundred thousand dollars per annum is involved in this test case. A writ of error was to-day received from the Supreme Court.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Cotton quiet and steady at 28@28¼c.; Flour dull and lower; Howard Street superfine, $5·75@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@as; do. family, $8·25@10; City Mills superfine, $5·75@6·50; do. extra, $6·75@8·25; do. family, $8·75@11·25; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6@6·50; do. family, $8@9. Wheat steady and unchanged; receipts small. Corn scarce and higher; white, 83c.; yellow, 86c. Oats firm at 77c. for heavy. Rye unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 93c.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Cotton quiet; sales of 267 bales middling uplands at 28¾c. Flour—sales of 7500 barrels; State and Western advanced 10@15c.; superfine to fancy State, $5·60@6·60; superfine to choice white Western, $5·55@8; Southern is a shade firmer; common to choice, $6·40@11·75. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; sales of 1000 bushels. Corn advanced 1@2c.; sales of 36,000; new mixed Western, 88½@89½c.; old, do. 90c., in store. Oats advanced 1c.; sales of 34,000 bushels Western at 85c. in store, and 86@86½c. afloat. Beef quiet; plain mess, $8@16; extra do., 12@18. Pork dull; new mess, $30·75@30·86; prime, $25·75@26. Lard dull; steam, in tierce, 17¼@18. Whisky dull and nominal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 5-20s, '64, cp...113½	100 sh Read....rg&i. 48
$7000 Phil & E 7s.ls. 85	100 do........c. 48
1 sh Leh Val R.... 56	300 do....ls.b3. 48
30 do....ls.2d. 56	200 do....ls.b3. 48
100 sh Phil & E..2d. 29¼	3 sh Cam & Am..127¼
120 do.......... 29¼	100 sh Leh Nav..b5. 32½
100 do......s30. 29¼	12 sh Union Bk.... 54
100 sh Sch N Pf..b5. 18	130 sh Girard Col R. 28

SECOND BOARD.

$1600 City 6s, New..101¼	20 sh Leh Val R.b5. 56
$7500 do......2d.101¼	2 do......... 56
$200 do.......ls.101¼	15 do.......b5. 56
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 ser....104	100 sh Leh Nav..b5. 32¼
1100 do.........104	100 do.....b60. 32¼
$1000 Pittsbg 5s...c. 71½	100 do.....b5. 32¼
20 sh Oil C. & A R. 36¼	100 do.....b5. 32¼

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

CROQUET HEADQUARTERS.
Twelve varieties from $5·00 per set up, made of BOXWOOD, ROSEWOOD, LIGNUMVITÆ, COCOA, APPLE and ROCK MAPLE.
Painted in China colors, which we guarantee will wear as long as the wood itself.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Steam Power Printers,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
mws3m PHILADELPHIA

CROQUET! CROQUET! CROQUET!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
Croquet from $5·00 upwards, made of the hardest and best wood, Boxwood, Lignumvitæ, Apple, etc.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm$ No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE, on the premises. Estate of George G. Leiper, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Very valuable real estate, Leiperville, Delaware county, Pa. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Thursday, June 3, 1869, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the following described property, late of George G. Leiper, deceased, viz.:—

No. 1—Valuable Stone Quarry. All that certain quarry property known as Leiper's upper and lower quarries, containing 23 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches. These celebrated quarries are in perfect working order, containing an almost unlimited amount of stone of the best quality, and with the railroad to the landing, at tide water, the stone may be shipped to market at small expense. The stone furnished from these quarries has been known for half a century as the standard building and curb-stone in Philadelphia.

No. 2—Mansion. All that certain tract of land, 31 acres, 37 perches, on which is erected the mansion house; also, a frame tenant house, stone barn, carriage sheds.

No. 3—Cotton Mill and Tenant Houses. A cotton mill, tenant-houses, and a tract of land, 16 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches. The improvements are a stone factory building, three stories high, 47 by 55 feet, with water power on Crum creek of about 10 feet head and fall. Also, 14 frame and stone tenant-houses near said mill.

No. 4—Stone and Frame Cotton Factory. A stone and frame cotton factory building and tract of land, in the village of Leiperville. These properties are all situate on good public roads, and within convenient distances of stations on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, and within 1½ miles of Chester and 13 miles of Philadelphia. The conditions of sale will be ten per cent. cash at the time of sale, and the balance of the purchase money in equal instalments, in 30, 60, and 90 days, and the conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

JOHN H. THOMAS, J. EDWARD FARNUM, } Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MASTER'S SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—In the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of Philadelphia, Josiah Woodward vs. Sarah Ann Martin, et al., of June Term, 1868, No. 44, Partition in Equity. Very valuable business stand, five-story building northeast corner of Third and Chesnut streets. In pursuance of an order and decree made by the said Court in the above cause, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1869, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the five-story rough-cast building thereon erected, situate on the northeast corner of Third and Chesnut streets, in the City of Philadelphia; containing in front on Chesnut street 26 feet 3 inches, more or less, and extending in depth northward of that width, along the said Third street, on the west line thereof, 67 feet 1 inch, more or less, and on the east line thereof 67 feet 1½ inches, more or less, to a 3-feet 6 inches wide alley. (Being the same premises which William A. Martin, by indenture dated June 8, A. D. 1829, recorded in Deed Book G. W. R., No. 33, page 78, etc., granted and conveyed unto Robert C. Martin, now deceased, in fee.) Subject to a ground-rent of $950 per year. Terms:—The widow's dower, one-third of the purchase money, must remain on the property. Information in reference to the sale of the said property may be had of the Master, at his office, No. 733 Walnut street.

By the Court, J. Granville Leach, Master.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 8 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, FOURTH ST.
ORGAN OPENING AND SACRED CONCERT, THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, 1869.
The Organ, rebuilt, with Electro-Magnetic Action, by Standbridge Brothers, will be performed upon by MR. HENRY G. THUNDER and Master ROBERT WINTERBOTTOM, and a choice programme of Classical Music. Gems from MOZART's Requiem, etc., will be given by the Choir, aided by Mr. Thunder's Choral Class.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Music Stores, etc., or at the Church in the evening. 5 3 4t

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

A Presidential Levee—Mr. Motley's Instructions—Tribulations of the Clerks.

EUROPE.

Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, Recalled from the United States—Demonstrations in Ireland.

A Heavy Judgment Against Baltimore Insurance Companies.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Presidential Levee.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The President held a general levee at the White House to-day, from 10 to 12 o'clock. His office was crowded during two hours with people of all classes, men and women. Several Senators and members of Congress were present, but had to take their turn with the unofficial masses. At 12 o'clock the doors were closed and the President was closeted for some time with the Secretary of State.

Minister Motley

has received his full instructions, and will sail from New York on the 19th. His instructions are based on Senator Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims. He will be expected, soon after his arrival in London, to proceed at once to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the claims of the United States against Great Britain. The tone of the English press recently developed may require some additional instructions to be given Mr. Motley.

But it is understood that the President and Cabinet do not contemplate any yielding on our part from the position assumed by Senator Sumner in his speech.

Dismissal of Clerks.

A number of clerks were dismissed to-day from the Treasury Department, and it is in contemplation to dismiss others. All dismissals, thus far, have been Democrats or Republicans who upheld the late administration.

Secretary Boutwell is determined to reduce the force of the office to the lowest point possible, as the work in the Treasury does not now require the same number of hands as it did formerly. There is a great howling among the discharged clerks, and several of them were at the White House to-day, endeavoring to get the President to reinstate them, but they got no comfort there.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Recall of the Russian Minister at Washington.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The recall of De Stoeckl, Russian Minister at Washington, is officially announced.

Affairs in Ireland.

CORK, May 3.—A mass meeting of citizens was held here on Saturday night, at which the recent speech of the Mayor was warmly endorsed, and resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with and confidence in that functionary.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Judgments Against Insurance Companies.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—In the Supreme Court of Baltimore city, this morning, in several suits brought by James C. Kelley, of New York, against six insurance companies of this city, to recover policies of insurance on the building known as Barnum's Museum, New York city, Judge Dobbin instructed the jury that there was no such sale or conveyance of the property, by Barnum & Kelley, before the fire, as would forfeit their right under the policies of insurance, and judgment was then entered against the six Baltimore companies for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, which is about $150,000.

Riot in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, May 3.—The *Appeal* learns that a riot occurred at Brownsville, Tennessee, last night, in which one white man and two negroes were killed, and a white man named Tom Grant mortally wounded. The affair grew out of a negro threatening to kill a white man named Showman. At 11 o'clock last night the fighting was still going on.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Very valuable business location; large and desirable lot, church, and residence, Eighth street, above Race street, 100 feet front. On Tuesday, May 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and very valuable lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Eighth street, north of Race street; containing in front on Eighth street 100 feet, and extending in depth 87 feet. The improvements are a substantially built three story brick residence, 18 feet front, and at a small expense could be altered into a store; also, a large and well-built church, which could also be altered into stores, and valuable for a bank or any business requiring space. It is located on one of the most improving squares on Eighth street, and adjoining a lot on which they are now building handsome stores. Will be sold according to a survey, which may be seen at the auction rooms. Subject to two yearly ground rents on the parsonage, one of $92·50, lawful silver money, for 999 years, from Oct. 1, 1846, and the other for $51·50, and on the church property a ground rent of $500 a year for 999 years from April 28, 1841, and on a strip of ground 4 feet wide by 110 feet deep adjoining the church on the north a mortgage for $1500, April 23, 1868. Together $732 a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 1 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS, SALE.—Neat Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 531 Wharton street, east of Sixth street, with a three-story brick building in the rear on McIlwain street, No. 528. On Tuesday, May 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage and three-story back buildings thereon erected, situate on the north side of Wharton street, No. 531, containing in front on Wharton street 16 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth northward of that width 109 feet to McIlwain street. The house has the modern improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc. Also, a three-story brick building, No. 528 McIlwain street, in the rear of the above, used as a box manufactory. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $45.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STORE AND DWELLING, 17 by 63. Modern conveniences. Complete order. S. W. corner TENTH and WHARTON. 1t*

CALL AT AYRE'S SHIRT DEPOT, NO. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, and get some of his IMPROVED SHOULDER SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, which surpass all other Shirts for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder.
Also, Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc. 4 3 mwrp$

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 3—P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account. U. S. Five-twenties quiet at 80¾. Railways dull. Erie, 19¾. Illinois Central, 98. Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

FRANKFORT, May 3.—U. S. 5-20s, 86.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—P. M.—Cotton easier. Uplands, 11¾d.; Orleans, 12¼d. The sales to-day have been 8000 bales. Rosin, 16s. 9d. for fine.

LONDON, May 3—P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 3d. Sugar, 8s. 6d. afloat. Linseed Oil, £31 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d.

ANTWERP, May 3.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Death of a Prominent Illinoisan.

HILLSBORO, Ill., May 3.—John S. Hayward, an old and wealthy citizen, and one of the largest landholders in Illinois, died here to-day.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant and superior five-story stone Mansion, with Stables and Coach-houses, No. 1612 Walnut street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, 46 feet front, 150 feet deep to Chancellor street, 63 feet in the rear, two fronts. On Tuesday, May 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant and superior five-story granite stone front messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Walnut street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1612, containing in front on Walnut street 46 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to Chancellor street, on which it has a front of 63 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet alley. The Mansion is five stories high, well and substantially built, and has all the modern conveniences. First floor has reception room, dining room, with dumb waiter, pantry, library, billiard room; second floor, two very elegant chambers and recess room, two handsome parlors, bath and water closet; third floor, four large chambers, two baths; fourth floor, three large chambers and banquetting room (with skylight); and five chambers with linen room on the fifth floor; large kitchen, two wine cellars, vault under front pavement, laundry, with stationary wash tubs, with hot and cold water, meat vault, two steam furnaces, cooking range, bell-calls, marble mantels, gas throughout, wash-pave, flag pavement; balcony (second story) front and back, high ceilings, numerous closets, etc. Also, two two-story Stables and Coach Houses in the rear, fronting on Chancellor street. Court yard paved with granite. Large cistern in the yard. It is one of the most valuable residences on Walnut street, and situated in a desirable neighborhood. Terms—$50,000 may remain on mortgage for five years, if desired. May be examined on application to the auctioneers.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.—Also, on Friday, May 28, 1869, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on the premises, the entire elegant furniture, including ebony and gilt parlor furniture, silk terry coverings, very elegant walnut and rosewood chamber suits, handsome Wilton, velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, china and glassware, etc. Full particulars in catalogues. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Residence, No. 545 N. Seventh street, south of Green street. On Tuesday, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventh street, 19 feet 4½ inches south of Green street, No. 545; containing in front on Seventh street 19 feet, and extending in depth on the south side thereof 71 feet 1½ inches, and on the north side 69 feet 6¾ inches to a three feet wide alley. The house has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, nursery, with bath, on the second floor; 2 chambers on the third, and 2 attics; gas (with chandeliers and fixtures, which are included in the sale free of charge), hot and cold water, wash pave, furnace, cooking range, neatly painted and papered, etc. Subject to two ground rents, one of $60 and the other $25·50 a year. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 6-8 Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

EXECUTORS' SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 149 N. Fifth street, south of Race street. On Tuesday, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the east side of Fifth street, south of Race street, No. 149; thence eastward 46 feet 4 inches to a point; thence northward 9 feet to a point; thence eastward 5 feet two inches; thence northward through the middle of a privy 7 feet 4 inches; thence eastward 6 feet 6 inches to the middle of the party wall; thence through the middle of said wall 22 feet one inch to the face of said wall; then in a circular direction by the fence as now erected 10 feet 3 inches; then along the north line of a four feet wide alley, extending into Fifth street, 14 feet 3 inches to the middle of the south wall; thence southward 4¾ inches; then westward 35 feet 10 inches to Fifth street, and thence along Fifth street 16 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning. It has the modern conveniences. Terms—Half cash. Possession August 6.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 6 8 No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—1100 Acres of Land in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. On Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that certain tract of land, situate in the Township of Grove, and County of Clinton, and surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to William Power, for 1100 acres, etc., No. 5060. Bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at a chesnut, corner of Robert Morris' land, No. 1174; thence north 320 perches to a post; thence by No. 5059, west 580 perches to a post; thence by Samuel Wallis' land, No. 4174, south 320 perches, to a line of Casper Wister, Jr., No. 5719; thence along the same east 583 perches to the place of beginning, containing 1100 acres and allowances.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 15 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 842 North Tenth street, above Parrish street. On Tuesday, May 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Tenth street, 54 feet 4½ inches north of Parrish street, No. 842; containing in front on Tenth street 17 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth on the south line 88 feet 8¾ inches, and on the north line 86 feet 1¾ inches to a four-feet wide alley, leading into Parrish street. It has been fitted for a dry goods store, and the fixtures are included in the sale; house contains 10 rooms, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Keys next door above.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS AUCtioneers.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 68 N. Thirty-ninth street, above Market street, opposite Saunders' Institute. On Tuesday, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate No. 68 Boudinot or Thirty-ninth street, 77 feet 5¾ inches south of Powelton avenue; the lot containing in front 20 feet, and extending in depth 74 feet 7½ inches. The house contains 8 rooms, is an old-established milk-stand; also, milk-house, pump of good water, and large sink or cooler for keeping milk. Terms, $2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 6 8 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES
GOING TO THE COUNTRY.
Our stock of strictly fine quality of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Was never more complete than now. We shall strive to sell as low as such fine goods can possibly be purchased, and guarantee everything. Great care will be taken to pack securely and deliver free of charge to any depot or express office in the city.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.